Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868. NUMBER 97.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment Trial---Manager Boutwell Concludes His Argument---Mr. Nelson, of Counsel for the President, Makes an Extempore Address.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court opened in the usual form.

Senator GRIMES offered an order that the Court meet hereafter at 12 o'clock, but being objected to, it laid over.

At eleven o'clock and twenty minutes, Manager BOUTWELL resumed his address.

When Mr. Boutwell had concluded, at 1:05, on motion of Senator JOHNSON, the Court took a recess for fifteen minutes.

On re-assembling, at one forty,

Mr. NELSON took the floor and delivered an extempore address. After alluding to the magnitude of the case and to what he deemed his own inability properly to treat it, he said he should consider many points which, though not rightly belonging to the case, required attention, because they had been introduced by the Managers. He referred to the evil nature, wickedness and detestable character which had been brought against the President, which so far had remained unnoticed by his counsel. The President was accused of being everything, from a political criminal to a common scold. These accusations, stigmas and aspersions he intended to examine.

Mr. Nelson then, asking "who is Andrew Johnson," proceeded to sketch the President's early life and career, and passed a high encomium on his patriotism and public services. Referring also to the fact that his neighbors and those who, like himself, (Mr. Nelson,) knew him best, sustained him and believed him innocent. Mr. Nelson felt he was not addressing merely Senators and politicians, but Judges, whom he begged to rise above prejudice or party considerations and do impartial justice.

Referring to the immense outside pressure (which it was impossible to conceal,) unworthy persons and journals sought to bring to bear upon them, he said he was confident that they would repel it with indignation. If he could believe that the result of the trial was a foregone conclusion, humble individual that he was, he would scorn to address them. He asked them, as far as possible, to put themselves in the President's place, to judge of his feelings and motives and intentions, a privilege accorded to the meanest criminal.

Citing the resolution declaratory of the purposes of the war, which was introduced by Senator Johnson just after the battle of Bull Run, was passed by Congress, and still remains unrepealed, he claimed that the President had acted upon and still maintained its principles. He argued that President Johnson, after the surrender of General Lee, endeavored faithfully to carry out the policy of his predecessor, which was based upon that reesolution. All the Senators may conscientiously believe he was wrong in his action regarding the formation of new State governments. They must admit that there is no express provision in the Constitution for reconstruction, and that the President had a right to his own opinion, more especially as peace had not been fully restored, and the necessity for prompt action was pressing. The honesty and integrity of the nation must in charity be presumed in such a case.

Referring to the recognition by Congress of a State Government in Virginia, formed without the passage of any reconstruction law, he claimed Congress had justified the President's policy. Congress had also, in the act of March 1st, 1867, dated the cessation of the war from August, 1866, the time fixed in the President's proclamation, thus recognized its validity, and also, he (Mr. Nelson) claimed, the fact that the rebel States had not been out of the Union.

Having thus endeavored to dispose of the charges of usurpation, &c., based on the President's conduct in former years, Mr. Nelson said he would consider the important question, whether or not this body is a Court. He denied that authority or precedent was to be found for its guidance in Parliament, except in the same way that history is to be consulted. This is the tribunal of the Constitution.

Mr. Nelson then quoted from debates on the formation of the Constitution in support of his view that the Chief Justice was called upon to preside as a Judge, and was expected to state the law and also decide, in the first instance, upon all law questions which arise. He further contended the use of the word trial in the Constitutional provision for impeachment shows the judicial character of the Senate at that time.

He proceeded to characterize the proposition advanced by the Managers, that the Senate was bound by no common or statute law, but "was a law unto itself," and that common fame was sufficient evidence and ground for its action, as a startling declaration, fraught with danger to the country. He held they must consider their case very lame, if forced to receive evidence on common fame, which an old adage says is a common liar. In the lowest courts, and by courts alone are justice and equality maintained, no such claim would be advanced, and their very oaths showed that they were bound by the laws.

He denounced as morally improper the considerations put forward by the Managers, that the people of the country demanded conviction, and that the public pulse beat fitfully while they delayed it.

Mr. Nelson then discussed the meaning of the terms treason and other crimes and misdemeanors. He held that, as at the time of the formation of the Constitution, treason was punishable with death, while bribery was not. The word "crimes" must be construed with the former, and the word "misdemeanors" with the latter. Hence, no offence is impeachable that is not a misdemeanor of the class to which bribery then belonged.

At this point, at four o'clock, on motion of Senator YATES, the Court adjourned, and the Senate also, after a brief legislative session.

VIRGINIA.

Charges Preferred Against General Schofield.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, April 23.—Ex-Gov. Pierpoint yesterday preferred charges to Gen. Grant against Gen. Schofield, charging him with setting aside the laws of Virginia and of Virginia and of Congress for the purpose of enabling ex-Confederates, who could not take the oath, to occupy valuable offices in the State, and further that Gen. Schofield's appointments have tended to discourage the Union cause in Virginia.

SOUTHERN STATE ELECTIONS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Complete returns show the majority in this parish against the Constitution to be 208. One Democratic and one Republican Congressman are elected. Conway, Democrat, is chosen Mayor, with Democratic majorities in both branches of City Council.

Returns from country parishes place the Constitution nearly 3,500 ahead in twenty-two parishes.

The *Crescent* concedes the ratification of the Constitution and consequent election of the Radical State ticket by 7,000 to 10,000 majority. The *Republican* claims a majority of 25,000.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, April 23.—The Conservatives are gaining to-day and are buoyant and enthusiastic. The election passed off quietly. The polls closed at 6 p. m. The majority of the city vote is considered to be Conservative and the county vote radical. The result is doubtful. The City vote to-day numbers 1,404. and the county vote 274. Total for the city and county in four days 7,464.

MACON, GA., April 23.—Four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine votes were cast in this county; the result is doubtful. The Democrats claim 2,000 majority. Houston county is claimed to be Democratic by a small majority. Sumter is estimated to give a Radical majority of 500. Twiggs has gone Radical. Monroe gives 100 Democratic majority. Pike gives 300 Democratic majority. The Democrats have carried Lee by a small majority, Baker by 250 majority, Mitchell by 300 majority, and Wilcox by 300 majority. Wilkinson gives a Radical majority.

COLUMBUS, April 23.—The election closed in good order. The total vote is 2,834. Over 200 white votes were excluded. The Democrats are in high spirits.

ATLANTA, April 23.—The election passed off orderly throughout the city. Gordon and the Democratic county ticket are ahead in Fulton county. The vote will not be counted until to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, April 24.—The polls have closed. The vote to-day numbered 817, and the total for the four days is 6 227. Bullock's majority for Governor is fully 1,000. The election closed in a row between the whites and blacks, in which several were wounded, but not seriously. The excitement was intense. Subsequently a negro knocked a white lady down in the street, injuring her severely. This added to the excitement, and fears were entertained of a general riot. Several shots were fired at the freedman, but he escaped with a slight flesh wound. After the arrest of the negro the military charged through the streets dispersing the crowd. After quiet was restored, it was ascertained that the negro who assaulted the lady was suffering under a fit of temporary insanity. When this became known quiet was restored, and at this hour, 10 p. m., the city is perfectly quiet and order reigns.

The following are the majorities against the Constitution, estimated from incomplete returns: Wilson, large majority; Columbia, 350; Dauphin, 500; Sampson, 400; Rowan, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston and Union, heavy majorities, and Edgecomb, with a registered negro majority of 1,500, will vote for the Constitution by a reduced majority. Brunswick county is doubtful. The reported vote of one of the precincts is about 300 against and 100 for the Constitution. The Radicals claim Forsyth, Randolph and Chatham counties by large majorities. The Conservatives also claim Chatham. Partial returns from Cumberland indicate a decisive Conservative majority. The Conservatives are ahead at Fayetteville, and one precinct on the Cape Fear river gives them a majority of 75, being a gain of 156 over the last election.

LATER.—The Radical majority in this city is 862, being 135 over the registered vote.

The negroes are very disorderly to-night, shouting, firing pistols on the streets and otherwise disturbing the peace. Both parties are confident as to the general result, and there has been considerable betting to-day.

Wayne county, official, gives 213 majority for the Constitution; Gulford, as far as heard from, 106 majority against the Constitution; Davie gives 175 and Rowan 300 majority against the Constitution.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, April 23.—The polls were closed at six o'clock this evening. About 2,250 ballots were polled in this city, approximating very nearly to the whole number of registered voters. The count will require over twenty-four hours, there being over 100,000 names to count. Wale county is reported to have gone for the Constitution by 500 majority.

The following are the reported majorities against the Constitution: In Mecklenburg 500, in Cleveland 1,000, Gasten no figures, Rowan large majority, Washington 300. There are no rumors as to the figures in other counties. Both parties claim a majority, but the conservatives are very confident of defeating the Constitution and Governor Holden.

WILMINGTON, April 23.—The election returns are not yet in sufficiently to indicate the general result. Halifax county is estimated to give a Radical majority of 1,600. The registered negro majority in that county is about 2,000.

NEWBERNE, April 23.—The polls closed at 6 P. M. The total vote in Newberne and James city shows a Republican majority of 1750. In the Broad Creek precinct nine blacks and ninety-four whites voted. Bay River on the second day gave eighty conservative majority. Casteral county has gone conservative. Jones and Lenoir are doubtful. Everything passed off quietly. It will be impossible to hear fully from the back counties for several days.

CANADA.

Positive Evidence as to the Identity of D'Arcy McGee's Assassin.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, April 23.—Jean Baptiste Lacroix, who says he saw the shot fired that killed D'Arcy McGee, has been subjected to a searching examination as to the facts and his testimony remains unshaken in all particulars. He has seen Whelan in jail and identified him. Lacroix is an ignorant Frenchman, although he tells a straightforward story. At the time of the occurrence he concealed himself in a doorway, fearing Whelan might discover him and shoot him. Since that time he has been afraid to speak about the matter for fear of getting into trouble.

—One of the murderers of Hertzler, in Ohio, named William C. Cloud, was captured yesterday at Clifton, eight miles from Springfield, Ohio. A man named Devlin, supposed to be Cloud's partner, was seen near Clifton. A horse belonging to Silas Bond, which was stolen on the night of the escape of the murderers, was found near that place. The attempt to rob the house of John Hertzler, nephew of Daniel Hertzler, who was murdered, is supposed to have been done by the escaped prisoners.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

English Parliament—Abolition of Church Rates—The Budget—Cost of the Abyssinian War—Eulogies on D'Arcy M'Gee—The Clerkenwell Fenians—Anarchy in Japan—Prime Minister of Spain Dead.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 23.—Hon. John Bright presided over an immense audience of anti-Tories at Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's Church last night. He made an eloquent speech on the Irish Church question. Resolutions favoring the endowment of all religious sects in Ireland were adopted.

BALL TO PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

DUBLIN, Aptil 23.—The Prince and Princess of Wales attended a grand ball given in their honor last night at the Exhibition Palace. The building was magnificently decorated, and the floor and galleries crowded with one of the most brilliant assemblages ever gathered together in this city.

THE CLERKENWELL TRIAL.

LONDON, April 23—*Evening.*—At the trial of the Clerkenwell Fenians to-day the examination of witnesses for the Crown was continued.

John Davis testified that on the 13th of December he saw a man lighting a fuse attached to a cask under the prison wall, but was unable to identify the person.

Warden Cape, of Clerkenwell House of Detention, said he found among some clean linen belonging to Burke, while a prisoner there, a small package containing green colored mineral, which he gave to the keeper.

Inspector Thompson again took the stand and testified that he arrested Burke on the 20th of November. On searching him he found in one of his pockets a small vial of liquid, which he gave to Dr. Olding, but subsequently returned to Burke.

Dr. Olding testified that he examined the liquid in the vial given him by Inspector Thompson and found it to be chloride of gold. This chemical fluid, when used as invisible ink on ordinary writing paper, could be brought out by the application of copperas; the writing would then be perfectly plain. He swore that the mineral found among Burke's linen was copperas.

The police officers who arrested Burke and Casey gave the particulars of their arrest, and the prison officials testified as to their conduct while in legal custody.

A Mr. Marns and Jane Keppel both swore that theyhad seen Barret and Burke at Mullaney's house previous to Burke's arrest.

After some additional, but unimportant testimony, the case for the Crown was closed. The jury will probably acquit the female prisoner, Ann Justice, on recommendation of the Court.

EULOGIES ON M'GEE—ANNUAL BUDGET.

LONDON, April 23.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Buckinghamshire and Earl of Carrovoran eulogized the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

In the House of Commons Ward Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. The revenue for the last fiscal year, which had been estimated at about £70,000,000, yielded a total of £69,600,000, falling off about one-third of a million pounds below the estimate. The real expansion of revenue amounted to nearly £900,000. The expenditures of last year, estimated at about £111,350,000 fell £50,000 short of that amount. The surplus of receipts over expenditures during the coming fiscal year is estimated by the Minister at £920,000. The cost of the Abyssinian war is estimated at £5,000,000. Of this a balance of £300,000 is to be met during the ensuing year as follows: 1st by the addition of two pence to the rate of income tax which will realize nearly £200,000; 2d, by the issue of exchequer bills to the amount of £1,000,000; 3d, application of estimated surplus of £920,000. Thus the Minister estimates he will have £7 or £800,000 sterling more than he needs to meet the expense of the war.

Mr. Gladstone made some brief remarks on the estimates submitted by the Minister. He said he preferred the imposition of an income tax to any addition to the burdens on trade. He thought the cost of the Abyssinia war was under estimated. He censured the Government for its increasing expenditures, while every effort should be made to reduce.

Mr. Thomas Baring urged an increase of custom duties.

Sir Stafford Northcote explained that the reduced estimate of expenses of the Abyssinian war were based upon and fully justified by the great reduction in transportation service.

Ward Hunt defended the Budget from the criticism of Mr. Gladstone. The House which adopted the estimates last year was responsible for them. The outlays on forts and for the navy, which had been neglected by the liberals when in power, were necessay and could not be avoided. The surplus of other years was reduced this year by financial distress, bad crops, and a depressed state of trade, causes entirely beyond the control of the government. He asked for the renewal of the actual duty on tea, and moved that the Committee of the Whole report to the House on this subject on the 4th day of May.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES.

In the House of Lords the bill for the abolition of Church rates, which passed the House of Lords before the Easter holidays, come up for consideration. Lord Derby, who was able to be present, spoke against the bill. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London opposed the bill, but approved its passage to a second reading. The speakers all concurred in the opinion that the present tendency of politics was toward the disestablishment of the Church. A motion was made to refer the bill to a Select Committee, but after a long discussion the motion was withdrawn, and the bill read a second time.

JAPAN.

Late dispatches from Japan represent that that country is in a state of anarchy. A boat's crew of a French corvette had been cruelly butchered by the natives, and they had also compelled all foreign agents, except English, to haul down their flag.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 23.—Navarre, the Prime Minister, died this morning.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1868.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

General Schofield did not leave this city for Richmond last night, circumstances arising which detained him.

SOUTHERN STATE ELECTIONS.

The following telegram was received this morning at General Grant's headquarters:

Charleston, April 22.—The returns up to this hour, ten o'clock, give 56,768 votes for the Constitution, and 20,050 against. The majority for the Constitution is 36,708. This majority will not be materially, if at all, diminished. Reports from North Carolina indicate that the election is progressing quietly.

[Signed] ED. R. S. CANEY,
Major General Commanding.

NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

An abstract of the quarterly reports of National Banking Associations show the aggregate amount of resources to be $1,495,438,007 loans and discounts, including over drafts, $1,627,670,600; specie about fifteen millions and a third; legal tender notes nearly $84,000,00; compound interest notes $39,000,000, and three per cent. certificates $24,255,000. The liabilities show the National Bank notes outstanding $285,000,000; State Bank notes outstanding $300,900, and individual deposits nearly $529,000,000.

MANAGER LOGAN'S ARGUMENT.

The argument filed by Manager Logan yesterday occupies twenty-three and a half columns of to-day's Congressional *Globe*. A two column summary appeared in a Philadelphia paper of yesterday.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—There was a heavy fall of snow fifty miles east of Boston yesterday.

—St. George's day was celebrated by English, at Memphis, yesterday.

—At Burlington, Iowa, G. W. Wales was accidentally shot with a revolver.

—The New York Assemby killed the pro rata freight bill by a vote of thirty-five to sixty

—Workmen on the Scranton Coal Docks, at Jersey City, struck yesterday for increased wages.

—The National Bank at Deposit, New York, was robbed Wednesday night. Amount unascertained.

—Manager Logan's speech on the impeachment of the President occupies twenty-three columns of the *Globe* of Thursday.

—Mrs. Harriet Sheppard, thirty-five years of age, residing in Townsend, Mass., committed suicide at Salem on Thursday.

—The coal oil distillery of Merritt, Poultrey & Co., at Baltimore, Md., was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000; insurance $5,000.

—The propeller Boscobel arrived at Buffalo early yesterday morning, from Chicago, the first propeller of the season from that place.

—By the explosion of a locomotive (in a collision) on the Cheshire Railroad, Mass., on Thursday, the engineer, George Wright, was severely injured.

—**Volney Winchell, a broker, of Springfield, Mass., is supposed to have absconded with a large amount of United States stocks and other securities.**

—The American Church Union celebrated their first annual service, in Trinity Church, New York, yesterday. The ceremonies were very impressive.

—Thirty-three thousand dollars worth of bonds, belongiug to the firm of Tanner & Co., 50 Wall street, New York, mysteriously disappeared on Wednesday.

—Blowcard & Co.'s drug store, at St. Louis, was entirely destroyed by fire Thursday morning, together with several other buildings. Loss over $100,000.

—Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, in a message, declines signing the Liquor License law recently passed, but does not veto it. Hence it becomes a law.

—At Carey, Ohio, Wednesday night, a block of seven buildings was destroyed, and adjoining buildings damaged by fire, involving altogether a loss of $15,000.

—A "Kukluxer" was killed in Hurrricane Bottom, Miss., a few nights since by a negro party they were attempting to frighen. His body was carried off the next morning.

—Fifteen hundred bales of South American wool were sold at auction in New York yesterday. The bidding was spirited. Lower grades did well, and while the better grades barely maintained their rates, the range was 26½@39 cents for unwashed, and 60@83 cents for cleaned.

—In the Hiscock murder trial yesterday, at New York, evidence was produced that Gen. Cole killed Mr. Hiscock. His exclamations afterwards were: "he has betrayed my wife;" "he has got it." "He violated my wife while I was at the war;" "the evidence is clear and I have the proof."

—A large and influential meeting of citizens of Cincinnati was held last night for the purpose of devising means for the observance of the civil Sabbath. It was agreed to perfect an organization looking to the object of the meeting, and it is intended to form societies of this kind all over the State.

—A dispatch from Omaha, dated 22d, says: Dale Creek bridge, four miles west of Summit and 125 feet high, and the most important upon the line of the Union Pacific road, was completed yesterday. Twenty additional miles of track are laid, making five hundred and sixty miles. Work is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever.

—The total amount of insurance on the lives of the killed and wounded by the late accident on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, is $114,000. Of this amount the Railway Passenger Assurance Company of Hartford has $31,000; the Travelers Insurance Company, $5,000; the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, $20,000, and the Guardian Mutual, $5,000.

—The shipping merchants of St. Louis contemplate memorializing Congress to open Bayou Manchoc, which was closed by General Jackson in the war of 1812. It is estimated that a quarter of a million of dollars will accomplish the work. If this were done steamers navigating the Mississippi river could go direct to Mobile and any point on the Alabama river.

—Official accounts from the Indian country confirm the statements that Indian hostilities will be renewed in the Northwest this summer. General Sherman, who has left Washington with the intention of proceeding directly to the Indian country, will doubtless report immediately to the Government authorities the exact prospect of peace or war with the various tribes.

—One of the matrons of the Orphans' Asylum, in Cumberland street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been arrested, charged with committing a horrible outrage on a boy ten years of age, an inmate of the institution, as a punishment for disobedience on his part. She poured kerosene oil over his person and set it on fire, burning him so badly that a surgical operation will have to be performed.

School Directors' Convention.

Election of City Superintendent—His Duties and Salary—The Late Teachers' Institute.

In accordance with the adjournment on the 24th of March last, the School Directors of the city met Thursday afternoon, in the Hall of the Third and Tenth ward school building, for the purpose of electing a City Superintendent for the ensuing three years, fixing his salary, defining his duties, etc.

The Convention was called to order promptly at the hour of two o'clock, Joseph Hartman, of the Sixth ward, Chairman.

He announced the first business in order the election of a Secretary.

Mr. Thos. Ewing, Second ward, stated it was understood that the officers of the last meeting would be continued.

Mr. J. A. Sargeant, Eighth ward, therefore took his place as Secretary.

The President stated that it must be understood that any member representing a ward or district, must be a resident of the ward or district, or his vote would be void.

The Secretary then called the roll, when about eighty Directors answered to their names.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held March 2d, were read and approved.

Mr. George A. Anderson moved that the Convention proceed to the election of a City Superintendent, which was seconded by a number.

Mr. T. J. Craig asked leave to substitute the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to transact the business for which it was called in the following order:

Frst, Nomination of candidates for the office of City Superintendent.

Second, Election of Superintendent.

Third, To fix the salary of the same.

Fourth, The adoption of rules regulating and defining his duties.

Nominations were then declared in order; whereupon

Dr. T. W. Shaw nominated G. J. Luckey.
George Wilson nomnated Geo. N. Munroe.
Thomas Ewing nominated Philotus Dean.

Mr. Sergeant asked if Mr. Ewing was authorized to nominate Mr. Dean.

Mr. Ewing said he understood Mr. Dean would accept if elected, and he thought that was enough.

Mr. Charles W. Lewis stated that he understood Mr. Dean would not serve. He asked for information from Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Sergeant stated he could not say.

A motion was made by Mr. Shaw, before Mr. Dean's name was mentioned, to close the nominations, but after some little discussion it was withdrawn.

The President then stated that the election was now in order.

Mr. Gormly moved that the names of all the members be called and their votes recorded.

Adopted, and the following is the result of the vote:

For J. G. Luckey—William Woods, John Wilson, John Magee, W. A. Tomlinson, Dr. T. W. Shaw, Alexander Kiskaddin, Alex. Speer, Michael Whitmore, Joseph Hartman, Wm. Floyd, A. Wallace, James Atkinson, Albert A. Moore, Abner Stetter, John L. Hamilton, Thomas Neely, John Rigley, Daniel Daub, Louis Duff, Jacob H. Miller, Wm. Simpson, David Sims, A. Steinmeyer, W. M. Gormly, Geo. Fawcett, W. M. Brown, Thomas J. Craig, George H. Anderson, W. M. Burchfield, Wm. Cowan, James McKibben, Wm. Wylie, R. H. Palmer, Charles W. Batchelor, A. H. Gross, Joseph Dilworth, Samuel B. Ross, C. W. Chadwick, P. H. Laufman, C. W. Lewis —41.

For George N. Munroe.—Adams Getty, W. B. Hunter, Thomas Rees, George Wilson, J. C. Mattern, James Herdman, Chas. B. Strain, James Dignam, John Kelly, Jno. O'Neill, William Crawford, James M. Taylor, Samuel Ellison, W. D. Kearns, W. H. Sutton, John W. Taylor, Thomas Roberts, Max W. Morehead, Robert M. Reed, Jacob Forcer, James C. Rayburn, John Welsh, J. H. Nobbs, J. J. Covert, C. H. De Knight, John Moore, Thomas B. Stewart, John Harrison, E. P. Jones, W. J. Thomas, Jas. Cuddy, John Gracey, Finley Torrence—33.

For Philotus Dean—Biddle Arthurs, Thos. Ewing, Calvin King, Wm. Mays, John A. Sergeant and James P. Sterrett—6.

Mr. Luckey was declared elected by two votes.

Mr. Geo. Henderson moved that Mr. Luckey be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

This was objected to and withdrawn.

Mr. Craig next called up the question of salaries, whereupon considerable discussion ensued, and many motions were put. The following amounts were named:

$2,500, $2,200, $2,000, $1,8 0, $1,500, and $1,000.

Messrs. Gross, Craig, Getty, Anderson, Jas. M. Taylor, Rees and others took part in the discussion.

Amendments, substitutes, &c., were offerred.

Mr. Gross, Mr. Ewing and others held that the vote should be first taken on the highest amount.

The President so decided, and the motion to make the salary $2,500 per year was lost.

Two thousand two hundred dollars was then fixed, by a vote of 40 to 35.

Mr. Gormly read the following:

Resolved, That the Central Board of Education be and they are hereby respectfully requested to appoint the City Superintendent elect Secretary of said Board, assigning to him such duties (to be performed as a part of his duties as Superintendent, and for the compensation thereof,) as shall not be inconsistent with the performance of his other duties as City Superintendent.

The Chairman decided the resolution out of order at this time.

Mr. Ewing, Chairman of the Committee appointed to report as to the duties of the Superintendent, read the report.

On motion of Mr. Charles B. Strain, the report was accepted.

Mr. Craig moved the resolutions accompanying the report be acted upon separately.

The motion was carried, but not having been understood by some

Mr. Strain moved its reconsideration, which was carried, twenty-seven to eight.

It was then decided to act upon both resolutions.

Mr. George H. Anderson moved to amend the second resolution by inserting the word "supervision" instead of "control."

Mr. Ewing made some remarks on the question, in which he stated that the resolutions, as offered by the committee, would not operate against the High School and would give the Superintendent no improper control.

Mr. Craig favored the resolutions as offered.

Mr. Anderson's motion was put and carried by a vote of 25 to 23.

The resolutions accompanying the report already published therefore stand as follows:

Resolved, That the Central Board of Education and such of the ward Boards be and they are hereby respectfully requested to enact such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be necessary on the part of each of said Boards respectively, to carry into effect the rules and regulations adopted by this Convention for the government of the City Superintendent.

Resolved, That the harmony of the Common School system and the educational interests of the city of Pittsburgh require that all the schools of the city, *including the High School*, should alike be subject to the authority and supervision of the City Superintendent of Schools.

On motion of Mr. Covert, the resolutions as amended were then adopted.

Mr. Tomlinson then called up the resolution offered previously by Mr. Gormly.

The resolution was read again by the President, and the motion to adopt it was seconded.

Mr. Crawford stated that the present Secretary of the Board had been elected for the year, and he did not think the Convention should interfere.

Mr. James M. Taylor said he thought it was perfectly proper, and as it would save five hundred dollars to the city he would favor and vote for it.

Mr. Covert thought the resolution inopportune at this time. He said there was no vacancy, and he did not think the Convention should interfere.

Mr. Gormly explained that he had offered the resolution at the wish of a member from Oakland. He said the Convention could make the suggestion to the board, but it was not likely the latter would act upon it unless they see proper.

Mr. Hamilton thought the intention was to put too much work upon the City Superintendent. He would, said the gentleman, have enough to do to attend his duties proper.

Mr. Nobbs said in June and July the Superintendent would be very busy examining teachers, and at that time also the Secretary of the Board had the most work to do.

Mr. Craig was against the resolution, for he wished the City Superintendent to give his whole time and attention to the schools.

Mr. Covert moved the resolution be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Ewing stated the act of Assembly requires the State Superintendent to be notified in case of the election of a City Superintendent. It also requires that evidence of the qualifications of the City Superintendent elect be forwarded to the State Superintendent.

Mr. Ewing presented the certificate of Mr. Luckey. He moved that the officers of the Convention certify to the State Superintendent the election of the City Superintendent and the evidence of his qualification. Further, that they certify to the salary fixed and the duties imposed, and the resolutions adopted at this Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Gormly asked and obtained leave to read a certain newspaper extract of proceedings which took place at the late Teachers' Institute, showing a disgraceful discussion there at the election of the Committee on Permanent Certificates.

Mr. Gormly said he read this for the information of the Convention. He said he was disgusted when he first read it, and if this is the kind of teachers we have in this city it was time to have something done in the matter. He thought the Convention should take some action showing their contempt for such proceedings.

A gentleman made a statement in regard to the matter, saying that it was not the teachers of this city that had participated in the proceedings read.

On motion, adjourned.

—At two o'clock Thursday morning a fire broke out on the east side of the public square at Pulaski, Tennessee, and consumed fourteen business houses. The names of the firms are McGuire & Ezeel, Bulch & Bro., Stacey & Johnson, C. Grason, druggist, J. D. Flant & Co., Sumpter & Peacey, druggists, J. H. Taylor, J. P. Ezeel & Co., Shote & Co. A. Crain; Arrowsmith & Co., J. T. Finley, J. T. Fisher, and Treppard & Co. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Insurance about one-third. The houses were amongst the most valuable in the place. Six of the firms were dry goods men with fine stocks, the most of which were saved. The fire originated in Shote & Co.'s and was the work of an incendiary.

Surety of the Peace.—S. Roeser yesterday made information before Alderman Mullin, charging James Sanders with a breach of the peace. The parties were in a saloon on Ohio street, where a difficulty arose, when it is alleged by the prosecutor that the accused threatened to knock his brains out. A warrant was issued.

—Hubbs, Patrick & Co.'s wharf boat at Evansville, Indiana, containing 1,050 sacks of corn, 300 sacks of wheat, twenty barrels of whisky and some miscellaneous freight was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. One hundred and sixteen bales of hay, on the wharf, was also destroyed. Loss not stated. Boat insured for $8,000.

Foreign Markets by Cable.

LONDON, April 23.—*Evening.*—Bullion in Bank decreased since last week £184,000. Consols, 93¾@93¼; U. S. Bonds, 70@70½; Illinois Central, 93¾; Erie, 46¾.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—U. S. Bonds strong at 75½.

PARIS, April 23.—Bourse quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton closed buoyant, and further advanced; sales 18,000 bales Middling Uplands at 12¾d.; do. afloat, 12¾d.; Orleans, 12¾d. Corn, 38s. 9d. Lard active at 65s. Sugar quiet. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, April 22.—*Evening.*—Petroleum dull.

HAVRE, April 23.—*Evening.*—Cotton active and firmer; tres ordinaire, 151; do. afloat, 148.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 23.—Flour steady, with a good demand for spring; sales of city ground spring at $10,50. Wheat nominal. Corn dull and unsettled, with sales of 2,000 bus western, in lots, at $1,05 in store; the sales, to arrive, reported yesterday were for June delivery. Oats dull, with sales of western, to arrive at 76c. Rye; market bare. Barley quiet; sales of one boat load western, on the canal at Rome, at $2,15; to be delivered free here on the opening of the canal. Seeds unchanged. Pork firm and unchanged. The estimated amount of grain afloat on the lakes for Buffalo, from Chicago and Milwaukee is: Wheat, 550,000 bus; Corn, 175,000 bus; Oats, 450,000 bus.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, April 23.—Total receipts for the week, 2,400 head, about one-half of which are in fair marketable condition and included a few droves of extra, which sold at 10¼@10½c. The market opened dull, with only a slow demand for New York and Eastern, and prices dropped ¾@1¼ live weight below last week's ruling rates; sales 2,300 head at 6@7c for inferior, 7¼@8¼ for common to ordinary, 9@10 for fair to good, and 10¼ for extra. Sheep—receipts for the week 11,000, most of which were shipped through New York; sales 2,000 head at 6¼@8¾, the outside for extra averaging 117 pounds. Hogs—no sales; receipts 900.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Cotton active; middling, 32c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts, 2,304 bales; exports, 47 bales. Sterling Exchange, 152@154. New York Sight Exchange ¼ premium. Gold, 141¼@141½. Sugar dull; Louisiana prime, 15¼c; Cuba, good fair, 12½c. Molasses nominal. Flour dull; superfine, $6,25; treble extra, $12,00. Corn, $1,03. Oats quiet at 73@75c. Hay, $23,00@20,00. Pork firm; mess, $28,50; shoulders, 13½c; rib sides, 16¼@16½c; clear sides, 18¼@18½c. Lard, 18½@19c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. F. Carrol Brewster, Associate Justice.

To-day we conclude the publication of the testimony educed by the Commonwealth in the trial of the Messrs. Tack Brothers for conspiracy:

[CONTINUED.]

Q. When you read these telegrams here before had you another cipher book?
A. I never had but one book.
Q. Never the other book?
A. There was one or two dispatches written from the other cipher, but it was found not to answer the purpose, and it was discontinued.
Q. Discontinued long before they had these these transactions with O'Connor?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Could you tell what O'Connor's name would be according to the cipher of that book?
A. No, sir.
[Certain dispatches of Tack Brothers were read to the jury by the counsel for prosecution.]
[The following explanation was given by the witness of telegrams, which he had been told to decipher.]
Q. [Mr. Mann reads.] "Gus telegraphs from Washington, we have got a written decision in our favor on every point."
Is that your dispatch?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What had that relation to?
A. It had relation to the seizure of oil—Gen. Cumming's seizures.
Q. You made out the dispatch the day that it is dated?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you get the dispatch from Washington?
A. The same day.
Q. You telegraphed that (it was decided in his favor in every point) on June 26th.
[The following interpretations of telegrams were given.]
[Telegram to C. R. Robinson.]
[Teiegram of August 16, 1867.]
[We have and offer of—31—500 each—buyer's option, September, buyer's option, October.]
[August 15th.] "We can possibly place 500 each;" buyer's option. September; buyer's option, December, 31½. "Give us the refusal all day of 1,000 each," buyer's option, October, buyer's option, January. "Lowest price, best price."
[August 6th.] "We want refusal at 28 or 29."
[July 30th.] "We have an offer of" 33,500, buyer's option, September; answer.
[July 26th.] "Did not draw; send us funds to the extent of 20,000, if you can."
[July 18th.] We have refusal, half hour, 500, buyer's, October 31st.
[June 1st.] Can see the parties. Have closed by note," 500. Buyer's option, June 25th, standard white."
[June 5th.] "Buy 500 each. July, December, standard white. 27. Have fair view and re-sale." Best price, "working August."
[June 10th.] "Shall we buy 500 each standard white." July, December, 26. Answer.
[June 11th.] We can buy 5,000 crude from prime parties, buyers, all this and next year, 12. "How would this suit Joint Hill, getting money from him now, and having use of sale."
Q. [By Mr. Mann.] "Joint Hill." what does that mean?
A. It means Joint account Hill.
Q. What Hill?
A. Alfred Hill Boston, Mass.
Q. What is meant by "joint account?"
A. "On account together," I suppose.
Q. "Getting money from him," &c. From whom?
A. I presume the dispatch means Hill. I know nothing but what the dispatch reads.
[June 17th.] "Give us refusal all day of 2,500" buyer, year, 26. For——. "Have you any early delivery, cheap.
Q. [By prosecution.] What is "Goblet."
A. "Goblet" means "give us the refusal all day of," "whip" means "we have closed, 1,500, buyer's all year" with Schalk, 26, to a company contract." "Take thousand for our account, think advisable."
[June 18th.] "Give us refusal all day of 1,000 each, October, December, 23 or 23½. Best offers new, buyers all the year, 25, working crew is 1,500, company fresh contract."
[June 26th.] "Refusals for July 24th ask for. If you can buy July at 23 or 23½, Grierson says better take, hold for 1,000 or 2,000," If craft 5,000 comes in for acceptance, I have arranged with King to take care of it.
Q. [By Mr. Mann.] Who instructed you to send that dispatch?
A, I forget who it was; I think no one instructed me to send it. [Last dispatch again read.]
A. [Continued.] Mr. Grierson told me to send that—all of course except the latter part. That I understood.
Q. Whose clerk were you at that time?
A. Tack Brothers clerk.
Q. [By Mr. Hagert.] Mr. Grierson was attending to Tack's business that day?
A. Yes, sir.

JAMES BENNY, witness for the prosecution, was *sworn:*

A. I reside in Pitttsburgh and am in the oil refining business.
Q. What refinery were you at?
A. The Petrona.
Q. Were you engaged actively in the business during the months of June to October, 1867?
A. Yes, sir; I was.
Q. And for the year out, 1867?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know any sudden "calls" made by the trade there, or the people who had contracts in the early part of July?
A. Yes, sir, there were sudden "calls." They were made from the 1st to the 15th.
Q. Simultaneously.
[A. Objected to.]
Q. Do you know of any calls being made by Tack, Emil Schalk, Grierson or Bunker Bros.
Mr. Cassidy. Speak of your own knowledge.
A. There were "calls" made, but there were no "calls" made on me. I wish to correct my statement. There was a "call" made upon me for a thonsand barrels early in July, through Mr. Crouteh of Philadelphia, Mr. Dilworth's agent. Mr. Dilworth was agent in Philadelphia.
Q. [Objected to, but allowed.] What effect had those "calls" upon the price of oil in July?
A. A sudden advance in the price.
Q. To what extent did the advance take place?
A. I had sold a thousand barrels to be delivered by the 15th of July, at 25 cents, and my oil did not get on in time, and Mr. Dilworth paid 30 cents for it to fill my contract.
Q. That is how much a barrel.
A. Two dollars.
Q. That was $2,000 you had to pay for that rise?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You paid five cents penalty for not delivering the oil?
A. Yes, sir; Mr. Dilworth paid it for me; I do not know to whom the sale was made. I do not know who it was paid to. Mr. Dilworth, my agent. in Philadelphia, had sold this oil for me, but he did not give me the name of the buyer when they "called" for the oil, which they did suddenly; it was thirty cents.
Q. When was that sudden "call" made?
A, About the fifth I think, notice was given me about the fifth.
Q. Did oil continue to rise, or how was the market during July?
A. I think it advanced to thirty-five cents during July.
Q. Oil had risen when the "call" was made on you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. In the middle or latter part of June what was oil, refined oil?
A. Well, I had some oil sold at twenty cents, twenty to twenty-two cents, I believe.
Q. Then it ran up in the month of July to thirty-five cents?.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did it tumble down?
A. It declined in August. I bought in August, at twenty-eight and a half cents. In September it went up as high as thirty-seven cents.
Q. In October what was it?
A. About thirty-five cents.
A. I think about twenty-two or twenty-two and a quarter cents.
Q. During all that time, did that fall in the price of oil result from any oil being brought from the oil region, or any additional supply of oil at all?
A. No, sir.
Q. What was the condition of the river all that while?
A. The river was very low.
Q. Unusually dry?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So low as to prevent oil being brought down?
A. I received one boat during the summer, during the warm weather; it was a very small boat.
Q. How many barrels?
A. I think it was 145.
Q. What do the boats generally carry there?
A. They carry from seven to eight hundred and a thousand barrels; some, fifteen or sixteen hundred.
Q. Have you any knowledge as to what produced that wonderful rise in oil and that wonderful fall in oil, without there being any supply from the oil region?
A. I don't know that I have any certain knowledge; only knowledge from hearsay.
Q. Do you know of no natural causes to produce it?
A. No, sir.
Q. What do you mean when you say "from hearsay?" What have you ever heard from Emil Schalk, or the Tacks, or Grierson?
A. I have had some conversations with Mr. Tack in reference to oil:
Q. Do you know of anybody being engaged in a combination to "bull" oil to raise the prices?
A. Of my own knowlekge I do not.
Q. Have you no knowledge, from what you heard from Theodore Tack, Augustus Tack, or Emil Schalk, of any such operation?
A. I had very little business with Mr. Tack. Individually in refined oil. I had, I might say, no business with him during the summer of 1867. I had some transactions in crude oil.
Q. In any of your transactions did you ever hear them say anything about a "bull ring" at Antwerp, or an "Antwerp ring?"
A. They never said a word to me about it, nor in my presence.
Q. You say you did not trade with them?
A. Not in the summer of 1867. We had some transactions in crude oil. They borrowed some crude oil from me in 1867.
Q. You did not trade with each other?
A. Not in refined oil.
Q. Oil was "called," as I understand it, when you were "called?"
A. Yes, sir. The time the "call" was made on July 5th, I think oil was about twenty-seven cents; thirty cents was the price paid for the 1,000 on the 15th.
Q. That was "called" in accordance with the terms of the contract?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. The party had a right to "call" upon you for the oil in accordance with the sale and contract?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You did not lose any money by that transaction?
A. If I had not sold the oil for twenty-five cents I would have made money, I would have made $2000 more than I did.
Q. As it was you did not lose?
A. I don't know whether I did or not. I cannot remember exactly the price I paid for the crude article.
Q. Do you know of any reason for this falling in price of your own knowledge?
A. I know no outside reason, no more than there was more oil than they wanted.
Q. [By Mr. Mann.] If instead of thirty, oil had been twenty cents, then having sold at twenty-five, you would have received $2,000 instead of paying that amount away?
A. If I had not sent the oil on I would if I had bought at twenty.
Q. [By Mr. Hagert.] As I understand you the operation was this. You had sold the oil at twenty-five, and when you delivered it oil was up to thirty cents.
Q. That is, in order to fill your contract at twenty-five, you paid thirty, by which you lost $2.000?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, then, how did you make up that loss of $2,000?
A. I had oil on hand.
Q. You made the thirty cents for what you had on hand?
A. As far as I can remember now, I don't think there was much difference in the account.
Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

WILLIAM DILWORTH, JR., *sworn:*

Q. Where is your residence?
A Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river.
Q. What is your business?
A. Lumber and oil.
Q. Were you a resident of Pittsburgh last summer, the summer of 1867, and all the year 1867?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You are familiar with the state of the oil market in Pittsburgh during June. July, August and September last?
A. Tolerably.
Q, About the middle of June to the last of June, what was the price of refined oil?
A. About twenty-two cents in Philadelphia.
Q. You say it was about twenty and twenty-two cents?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did it rise to in July?
A. About the latter part of July it went up to twenty-eight and twenty-nine cents.
Q. When did the rise begin?
A. From the 1st to the 5th.
Q. It continued at it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was the market in August?
A. It advanced gradually I think—it did not advance very rapidly.
Q. When did the market fall—go back to its original price?
A. November.
Q. What was the condition in September?
A. It was the highest price.
Q. Did it advance?
A. It advanced in the month of October, and contracts were sold as high as thirty cents.
Q. Did you hear of the cable dispatches of the price in Antwerp?
A. Yes, sir. I saw them daily.
Q. Did they produce any effect?
A. The market fluctuated with the prices in Antwerp.
Q. When it rose in Antwerp to the highest point, did the market rise here correspondingly?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It raised here you say as you received those dispatches?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When it fell there did it do the same here?
A. The market grew weaker as the decline commenced in Antwerp.
Q. What did it decline to in Antwerp?
A. It got as high as fifty-eight francs, and was as low as forty-two and forty-three.
Q. Do you know, sir, of any scarcity of oil or any extraordinary supply of oil to cause these changes?
A. I did not know of any scarcity in the supply.
Q. Do you know Emil Schalk?
A. I have a slight acquaintance.
Q. What is his business?
A. He has been here for the last year.
Q. A dealer in oil?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. An oil broker?
A. I believe so.
Q. A buyer and seller of oil?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know a man named Edgerton?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is his business?
A. Oil broker.
Q. In connection with Mr. Schalk?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know whether he was the agent of Schalk?
A. I believe he acted as agent for Schalk.
Q. Where does the oil come from that is brought to Pittsburgh?
A. The principal part from Venango county.
Q. Is it brought here to be refined?
A. Yes, sir, it is brought there in its crude state.
Q. The refiners are there?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How much crude oil does it take to make refined oil, what proportions?
A. The calculation with those who purchase and sell is 66⅔ per cent.
Q. That is what they expect to get out of crude oil?
A. Yes, sir. The waste and evaporation.
Q. There is a loss of about 32 cents.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was there a large supply of crude oil during the months of July and August?
A. There was up to the first of June, and the river then went down, and I think the supply began to diminish from that day.
Q. To what extent did the crude oil diminish; was there any large stock on hand?
A. There was from the amount passed over the Penn'a. Rail Road—from what I heard here yesterday, over 600,000 barrels.
Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy.
Q. How many?
A. Over 600,000 barrels.
By Mr. Hagert.
Q. Was not the stock of oil in Pittsburgh in the month of March, somewhere in the neighborhood?
A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know what the stock was in March?
A. No.
Q. Can you tell about how much it was?
A. I am not posted.
Q. Can you tell whether the stock was not large in March?
A. Not so large as in the month following.
Q. Which month following?
A. April, June.
Q. I want to know whether there was any large stock to start the spring?
A. There was.
Q. That was the accumulation of the previous month?
A. Yes.
Q. Then the oil continued to come until the early part of June?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Then what was received was added, less what was shipped?
A. Yes.
Q. What went to Philadelphia was accumulated prior to June. Can you tell how long those 600,000 barrels had been accumulating in Pittsburgh?
A. From the fall previous.
Q. Then was it not generally understood that the stock in June was very heavy, and the supply to the market the coming month would be very large?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was there any reason to explain any large demand in the month of June?
A. In Pittsburgh.
Q. Anywhere?
A. No, sir.
Q. I understood you to say that the supply was very large in the month of June. Any unusual demand in the month of June?
A. No.
Q. You say that oil in June was 22 cents in Philadelphia. Please say whether you mean "spot" oil or oil for future delivery. Is there not a difference of 1 and 1½ between the two?
A. I think not at that time; there generally is.
Q. Mr. Mann asked you whether oil did not go back to its original price, and you said yes. What do you mean by this "original" price—the price it stood in June?
A. No.
Q. It fluctuates?.
A. Yes.
Q. From week to week, month to month, and from day to day?
A. Yes.
Q. Does not the question of supply and demand influence the price at various times?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. The amount of stock and the demand?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It is influenced by the amount of oil liable to "call" at any particular time—that is the demand?
A. It is frequently influenced without reference to the law of supply and demand by manipulators.
Q. It is also influenced by the question of the rise in the river, the supply and the demand?
A. The market responds to the supply and demand.
Q. How did you get your information about the prices of oil in Antwerp?
A. Only from the telegram, and I was told in the papers and the dispatches.
Q. Do you know what the price of oil was in Antwerp on the 1st of June?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know what the price was in Antwerp on the 8th of June?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know what it was on the 1st or 8th of July?
A. That I can't answer you.
Q, Can you tell whether oil went up or down from the 1st to the 8th of July corresponding to the rise and decline here—from your own knowledge, from any dispatches?
A. I am satisfied the Antwerp did not respond to the advance here.
Q. Didn't the Antwerp market fall off from the 1st to the 8th, and the market here go up from the 1st to the 8th?
A. Yes, sir. I know it went up here, but I don't know about there.
Q. Didn't it fall off from the 1st to the 16th, while it advanced here?
A. I know it went up here.
Q. Didn't oil advance from 24 to 33 between the 1st and the 24th of July, and did it not decline in Antwerp from 43 to 41; in other words didn't oil go up here and decline there?
A. I don't know about there; I know it went up here. It was lower there than here.
Q. Then the market in Antwerp does not follow the market here necessarily?
A. The market in Antwep don't, but this market responds to the Antwerp market.
Q. Is not the market in Antwerp governed like every other market by the question of supply and demand as well as the state of the market here?
A. The markets are frequently governed by the manipulations of certain parties—
Q. Is it not also governed by the amount of the stock, the nature of the demand in Europe as well as the market here?
A. It ought to be, but does not.
Q. You swear then, as a fact, that the Antwerp market is not affected by the question of the stock on hand and the demand?
A. Not regularly.
Q. Is it not influenced by these causes as other markets?
A. It ought to, but is not.
Q. Can you explain the reason? Do you know the fact that it does not?
A. I don't, but I am satisfied from the acquaintance in the markets this advance in July was not ligitimate here or elsewhere.
Q. How do you know that?
A. There was too much oil every where.
[Mr. Mann objects to the form of the question.]
Q. How do you undertake to swear that the price of the market was influenced by other than natural causes, what facts do you know?
A. I was satisfied there was more oil than could supply the demand here.
Q. When?
A. In June or July.
Q. Did the price go up in June?
A. No, sir.
Q. Was not the price steadily declining from April until the early part of July—from the first of April.
A. Yes, and went down steadily—refined oil.
Q. I am speaking of refined oil.
Q. Was there not a large shipping demand in the month of July—you knew there was a large number of vessels on the berth waiting cargoes?
A. I am not sure of that.
Q. Have you not the means of knowing that from circulars and dispatches as that of the Antwerp market.
A. No, sir.
Q. Then you don't know what the demand was in Philadelphia for oil? You don't know the nature of the demand in July—large or small?
A. There was a demand—no doubt of that.
Q. Large or small?
A. It was not a legitimate demand, I am satisfied.
Q. Do you mean to say under oath there was not a large demand for export in July—a large shipping demand?
A. There is no doubt of that.
Q. That there was?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. I want to ask you whether if there was a large shipping demand, the prices would not advance.
A. If there are vessels in the market to take it, it would, of course.
Q. If there is a demand, it would put up the price?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Had there not been large "short" sales in June?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was not the sales for delivery in June and July unusually large?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was not the effect to put up the price?
A. Yes.
Q. You mean to say then there was no legitimate reason for the advance?
A. The demand was from speculative—
Q. Please answer the question?
A. The number of contracts that had been made, made the demand speculative instead of legitimate.
Q. You have said there was large demand for shipment, and there were large sales, and I ask you whether such a demand would not have the effect of putting up the prices legitimate? You can answer that question as a business man—it is plain to every one. My question is: Whether or not that legitimate demand was made—the shipments of oil, the large short sales that fell due in July did not have the effect to put up the price?
Mr. Mann. He has said the demand was not legitimate.
Mr. Hagert. He said there were large "short" sales, deliverable in July and August, and I ask him whether the effect was not to put up the price. To make it sure, I will go over it again.
Q. Was there not a large demand for oil for export in the month of July, and large numbers of vessels loading in the month of July?
A. I am not positive as to the amount.
Q. I am not asking the amount.
A. I have no doubt there was.
Q. Didn't you, in answer to my question whether there were large "short" sales, say there were?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, then, sir, when these calls were made, and there was that demand for export, and a large demand, I want to ask you whether the effect was not to put up the price legitimately?
A. The prices—
Q. Answer my question. Is that not the effect?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have been asked if you knew Mr. Edgerton, and whether Mr. Edgerton was not an oil broker, and acting as agent for Schalk. I want to ask whether his business was not that of a broker, and didn't he act for everybody who sent him orders?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. He was not special agent for Schalk?
A. No, sir.

WILLIAM A. JOHNS, *sworn:*

Q. Are you deputy collector at this port?
A. I am.
Q. Were you so in the summer of 1867?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How loug have you been there?
A. From the month of May, 1867.
Q. You remain?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you prepare and certify a certificate of the number of vessels loading from the port of Philadelphia?
A. I did.
Q. Is that accurate?
[Paper produced.]
A. I presume it is accurate.
Q. Look at it.
A. That is my signature, and that is the seal of the office. Of course I nave to depend upon the subordinates in the office. When a document of that kind is taken from the office, the clerk who prepares that, and before I sign it the seal of the office is put upon it.
Q. That is a certificate, copied from your office?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Turn to that, and tell me how many barrels of oil were exported in the month of July, 1867?
Q. What vessels cleared, and what the cargoes?
Mr. O'Brien. Do you offer that?
Mr. Mann. I don't know.
Mr. O'Brien. Don't read it until we know.
Mr. Mann concludes to offer, and defence propose first to cross-examine.
Q. Did you make this out?
A. Only signed.
Q. I understood you to say it was made up by officials in the office?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It contains only a list of the vessels cleared?
A. I can only say it contains what it does contain. I only certified to the correctness of the statement.
Q. You only take cognizance of vessels when they fill for clearance?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You don't keep any record of vessels in the berth loading until they are cleared?
A. If it is a foreign vessel, we have a record.
Q. But you do not give a clearance until she is loaded. From the records in the office, you can't understand the number of vessels loading with oil and in the berth?
A. Oil being in bonded warehouses, and the Government inspector being in charge, he could give the information.
By Mr. Mann:
Q. This give the whole up to the date?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When a vessel completes loading, you get a statement?
A. Before she clears, the shipper must swear to a manifest, and the captain must swear to the whole manifest.
Q. All that is the process of clearing?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. If they swear to that, and do not clear they have a right to go?
A. Yes, sir.
[Statement read in evidence.]

CHARLES C. BURKE, a witness for the prosecution, *sworn:*

(*Examined by* District Attorney Mann.)
Q. Where do you live?
A. Pittsburgh.
Q. Do you know Theo. Tack?
A. I do, sir.
Q. Do you know the firm of Tack, Brothers & Co?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who are the partners, the active people of that firm?
Mr. Cassidy. State only of your own knowledge.
A. Mr. Theo. Tack and Mr. Aug. Tack are the most active members of the concern, sir.
Q. Do you know Frank Tack?
A. I do.
Q. As a partner?
A. I don't know whether he is a partner or not.
Q. Are you acquainted with his handwriting?
A. I have seen his handwriting.
Q. You know it, when you see it?
A. I think I do.
(Paper shown.)
Q. Do you, or not, know his handwriting?
A. I can only say that I think I do; I am not positive.
Q. You haven't confidence whether you know it or not?
A. I could not swear positively that this was his signature; I could only say that I believe it to be.
Q. To what extent have you knowledge of his handwriting?
A. I have seen it in business matters.
Q. Did you ever see him write?
A. Well, I cannot say that I ever have; I think I have in one instance.
Q. Did you ever see writing that you knew he acknowledged to be his?
A. I may or may not; I cannot recollect.

T. W. DAVIS, a witness for the prosecution, *sworn:*

[Examined by District Attorney Mann.]
Q. Do you know Frank Tack?
A. I do.
Q. Are you acquainted with his handwriting?
A. I have seen it on several occasions.
Q. Do you know it?
A. I do not think I would be prepared to say whether it was or not his writing. I have seen it. [Paper shown witness.] I would not know that.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK *sworn:*

Q. Do you know Frank Tack?. [Paper shown.]
A. I know Frank Tack; I do not know his handwriting well enough to say what that is.

CHARLES C. BURKE, *re-called:*

[By District Attorney Mann.]
Q. Do you know of Brewer, Burke & Co. selling to Tack Bros., on June 14, 1867, one thousand barrels of oil?
A. I do.
Q. You say that on June 14, 1868, Brewer, Burke & Co. did sell to Tacks a thousand barrels of oil?
A. Yes, sir; I saw the thousand barrels,
Q. State what purchases you know of in June, July and August?
A. In August we sold them and held their contract for two thousand barrels of oil.
Q. [Judge Brewster.] Sold who, Tack?
A. Tack Brothers; 2,000 barrels, deliverable 500 in October, 500 in November, 500 in December, and 500 in January—price 31½ cents. I would like to say in explanation, that at the time this sale was made, they gave us another party; they said it was bought for another party.
[By Mr. Cassidy.] Not for themselves?
A. No, sir.
Q. On the 14th day of June, when they bought a thousand barrels, what did they say then?
A. I know nothing about that.
[Mr. O'Brien.] He has not said they bought any in June. [To witness.] Did you say so?
A. Yes, sir.
[Mr. O'Brien.] Then I am wrong and you are right?
A. It was sold to them direct, for aught I know;
Q. There was nothing then about their buying it for anybody else?
A. Not that I am aware of.
Q. What subsequent contracts or purchases were there?
A. We sold them, Sept. 6th, 1,000 barrels, deliverable 500 in December or January, and 500 in January.
Q. On whose account?
A. Tack Bros.
Q. Their own account?
A. I suppose they bought for themselves; they gave their own contract.
Q. When was the next one?
A. I think we sold them a thousand barrels in October, for December delivery; I think the price was 34 cents.
Q. You have used the term "I think." Have you any doubt about that?
A. Well, I have no memorandum of that; I know we sold them a thousand barrels—December delivery—34 cents, or about that price.
Q. Do you remember seeing Theo. Tack in Pittsburgh, about the 8th or 9th of July, immediately after his return from Philadelphia?
A. I saw him very soon after his return from Philadelphia.
Q. Did you talk with him then upon the subject of oil?
A. We were talking about oil in Pittsburgh. Mr. Tack gave his opinion that the market would advance. Some one remarked that he had changed his views very suddenly. He said it was very well to be "short of oil," but persons should know when to take the other track.
Q: What else did he say about their own coudition in regard to that?
A. He said that Tack Bros. were all right.
A. Well, sir, there was a paper drawn up in pencil for the purpose of stating how many parties could be got on it to buy oil in Antwerp and Pittsburgh. There were some three or four parties got on the paper, and that is all I know about it.
Q. Who had that paper?
A. The paper was handled by several parties. Mr. Schalk, I think, was the leading party about the paper.
Q. Whom did you see with it?
A. I had the paper myself in one instance.
Q. From whom did you get it?
A. I think I got it from Mr. Schalk, Mr. R. W. Burke, and Mr. Dilworth.
Q. What were you doing with the paper?
A. I asked several persons to sign it.
Q. Did your firm sign it?
A. I think they did; yes sir, they did.
Q. Was Mr. Schalk's name on it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Tack Bros. & Co's name on it.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Grierson or Bunker Bros. on it?
A. Not that I saw.
Q. Do you know of their going on it afterwards?
A. I do not. There was another paper afterwards. I do not know anything about that.
Q. This was the outline in lead pencil, and the other was to be in ink? What was the fact? Tell it all, without my asking and fishing for this thing.
A. I will, as quick as I can remember it; it is so long ago that I have forgotten a portion of it.
Q. What did you do with that paper?
A. Well, it went back to Mr. Schalk.
[District Attorney calls for the production of the paper. Defendants fail to produce it.]
Cross-examined:
Q. What became of that proposition or agreement about "calling?"
A. I think it did not amount to anything.
Q. It was a fizzle?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Why was it dropped?
[Objected to.]
Q. Did not the agreement fall through in consequence of oil in Antwerp going up in the meantime, so far as you know?
A. Well, I don't know whether that was the reason or not.
Q. You only know it was abandoned?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who originated that matter?
A. Mr. Schalk suggested it first.
Q. Who drew the paper up?
A. I think it was drawn up by my brother.
Q. Who signed it first?
A. I cannot say positively.
Q. Did Mr. Schalk sign that paper first? You say his name was on it.
A. I cannot say whether he signed first or not.
Q. Did not your brother sign that paper first?
A. I cannot say who signed it first. It was signed by several parties there.
Q. What was the price of oil in Antwerp compared with the market here at the time this paper was shown to you? Don't you know the date?
A. I don't know the exact date.
Q. What month was it?
A. I think it was in August.
Q. At the beginning or latter part of August?
A. I don't recollect.
Q. Was not oil lower in Antwerp than it was here at that time?
A. Well, I certainly cannot recollect about the relative price of oil.
Q. The object was, as I understand you, to purchase oil in Antwerp.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you not know that the Messrs. Tack had been largely "short" in the mon of June?
A. Do you wish to know my opinion?
Q. I want to know whether that was n the general understanding, the report i the trade, that the Messrs. Tack wer "short" in June? Don't you know it?
[Objected to.]
Q. Do you not know that the Messr Tack were "short" in June?
Q. Don't you know that they were "short sellers in the month of June?
A. I don't know anything about the business. I can give you the reports o the street, what others said.
Q. Do you know whether the repo came to Mr. O'Connor's knowledge not?
[Objected to.]
Q. Do you know whether Mr. O'Conn knew they were "short" in the month June?
A. No, sir.
Q. The Tacks were brokers?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Buying and selling oil for othe parties, as well as on their own account?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When you made a sale to the Tack could you distinguish between purchase made on their own account and purchase made for others? In other words, is it no customary for a broker to purchase in hi own name when he is buying for othe people, and give his own contract?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And then transfer the contract to hi customer, as was done in the O'Conno case here?
A. Frequently done.
Q. This sale of a thousand in June—wa that made by you in person?
A. No, sir.
Q. You were in Pittsburgh at the time?
A. I think I was; I don't renember.
Q. Was not that sale made by Mr. Moss
A. I think it was; he was our man here
Q. Therefore you know nothing abou the matter, except that you got a contract
A. That is all I know.
Q. You do not know on whose account o for what purpose it was purchased?
A. I do not know anything about it, ex cept that we have their contract, and sol them a thousand barrels of oil.
Q. [By Mr. Mann.] You saw Theodor about it afterwards in Pittsburgh—abou this thousand barrels of June 14th?
A. No.
Q. Did you never talk it over afterward when you saw Theodore?
A. I do not think I ever did.

JULIUS MONSHEIMER, *sworn.*

Q. What is your business?
A. Refiner.
Q. Where?
A. Pittsburgh.
Q. How long have you been engaged i that business?
A. Five years.
Q. Know Mr. Schalk?
A. Yes.
Q. Is he engaged in business in Pitts burgh?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. In Philadelphia also?
A. Yes, he is now.
Q. Do you remember seeing him in the summer of 1867, July or August?
A. Yes, sir; saw him frequently.
Q. Do you know of his saying or doing anything at all upon the subject of raising the price of oil?
Mr. Cassidy. One moment.
Mr. Mann. In July and August?
A. Not to my recollection.
Q. Did he speak to you on the subject of discontinuing in refining?
A. We had a conversation.
Mr. Cassiday. When?
A. I can't recollect.
Mr. Mann. What was the conversation? give us an idea of about the time?
A. If I am not mistaken it was in June. It might have been in July.
Q. What was it he said to you?
A. He advised me to buy refined oil instead of refining myself to fulfil contracts.
Q. What language did he use? Did he try to prevail upon you to stop working your refinery? What did he say?
A. We argued the question of the propriety of buying crude oil. He took the position that it was cheaper to buy, for it could be bought cheaper than it could be made.
Q. Where did this take place?
A. On Duquesne way.
Q. How did it happen?
A. That I hardly know, for we had frequent conversations on this point and others.
Q. Did you stop refining?
A. No, sir.
Cross-examined by Mr. Hagert.
Q. What is your business?
A. Refiner.
Q. Mr. Schalk was also a refiner at that time?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And is still a refiner?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. As well as a dealer?
A, Yes, sir.
Q. Had he not a large refinery at that time?
A. He had large works.
Q. Was there not a Board of Refiners at Pittsburgh at that time?
A. Yes.
Q. Met frequently?
A. Yes.
Q. Was there anything peculiar or unusual about you and people consulting together about what course to pursue in your business?
A. No, sir.
Q. Was it not a constant practice?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was there anything peculiar about this conversation?
A. No, sir.
Q. Had you not frequent conversations with him?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. At this time did not a large number of refiners stop and buy to fill contracts?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. As a question of fact it was cheaper to buy oil than it was to make it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That was his belief?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You didn't agree with him?
A. No, sir.
Q. Could you at that time manufacture oil for 22 cents?
A. I can't tell without knowing the price of crude oil. If I knew that I could tell very readily.
Mr. White. You went on?
A. Yes.
Q. Then you must have made money?
Mr. Hagert. Not necessarily.
A. We had contracts for future delivery, and it made no difference to us.
Q. Mr. Schalk said crude oil was high and refined oil low?
A. Yes, sir,
Q. Did you go on selling?
A. We don't sell, we are refiners. We prefer to keep on and keep our money for other purposes, and not buy.
Mr. Hagart. You had your money engagements to meet from day to day?
A. Yes, sir.

DANIEL L. MILLER, *recalled.*

Q. Where do you live?
A. Riverton, New Jersey.
Q. Where do you do business?
A. 123 Walnut street.
Q. What is your business?
A. Chiefly petroleum.
Q. Do you know Augustus H. Tack?
A. Yes.
Q. Where does he live?
A. In Philadelphia.
Q. Do you know Theodore Tack?
A. I do.
Q. Where does he reside?
A. Pittsburgh.
Q. Who manages the Philadelphia business?
A. Augustus Tack.
Q. Do you know Frank Tack?
A. Slightly.
Q. Where does he reside?
A. Pittsburgh.
Q, Do you know Emil Schalk?
A. I do.
Q. Where did he live last summer?
A. Pittsburgh then.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

The general markets are devoid of any w characteristics worthy of special no-e. We can report a steady local demand - all of the leading articles, while prices ve undergone no special change.

ASHES—Sales of Pearls at 11c; common da at 4½c, and refined do at 5c.

APPLES—Supply almost exhausted and ceipts very light; we continue to quote $5 to $7 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of 200 bbls White Lime re-rted at $2 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is firm and higher in sym-thy with the advance in Lard; we now ote No. 2 at $1,20, and No. 1 extra at $1,48 $1,50.

BUTTER—Is a little dull and prices are nding downward; we now quote prime choice Roll at 45c to 48c.

EGGS—Were dull to-day, and cannot rly be quoted above 22c, although some lders were asking 23c.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is quoted at $2,55 $2,65 for Red and White, and No. 1 Spring $2,40. Oats steady, with sales on track d wharf at 79 to 80c, and in store, at 83 to c. Ear Corn is in demand at $1 to $1,05. ye firm at $1,90- some holders asking ,95 to $2. Barley nominal at $2,50—none market.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is dull und nominal $6,50 to $7. Timothy Seed cannot fairly quoted above $2,50. Flaxseed is in de-and at $2,50.

POTATOES—Firm with regular sales at to $4,50 per bbl, for Peach Blows and ckeyes. Sale of 1 car Peach Blows at $1,44, cluding sacks.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady but un-anged; we continue to quote at 13¾ to for Shoulders; 15½ to 15¾c for Ribbed d 17½ to 18 for Clear Sides; 19c for Plain d 20c for Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams. rd 18½c. Mess Pork, $27,50 to $28.

HAY—Is firm with sales of baled at $25 $28, and loose at $25 to $30.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are firm at 12 13c, as to quality. Apples dull at 6½ to c.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a steady local de-and and prices are well sustained. We ntinue to quote at $11 to $11,50 for Spring heat, $12 to $12,50 for Winter Wheat, and 4 to $16 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, ,50.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—Cotton ½c higher th a fair business; sales 4,600 bales at 35c middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 88 and fairly active; higher grades very m; low grades quiet; sales 1,400 bbls at 25a9,75 for superfine State and western;),25a10,90 for extra State; $10,20a11,30 for tra western; $12,60a14 for wheat extra;),30a14 for R. H. O.; $11a12,30 for extra Louis; $12,50a16 for good to choice do, sing firm, including in sales 1,000 bbls tra State for export; California quiet and m; sales 1,000 sacks at $12,85a14,50. Rye ur firmer; sales 500 bbls at $8,25a9,75. rn meal steady; sales 600 bbls at $6. hisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 4,000 sh and unsettled, opening about 1c lower d closing firmer with an active port demand; sales 114,000 bush, $2,50a2,55 No. 2 spring delivered, latter an extreme; 48 for No. 2 do. to arrive; $2,50a2,51 for). 1 do. delivered: $2,70 for Port Wash-rton spring; $2,85 for amber Pennsylva-, and $3,18 for white California; included the sales were 14,000 bushels No 2 spring arrive, at private terms. Rye is scarce d decidedly firmer, with sales of 3.000 shels State at $2,15, which was afterward sold at $2.25. Barley is dull. Barley alt is quiet; sales of 600 bushels at $2.23. rn; receipts of 14.000 bushels; the market about 1c better, and sales were made of 000 bushels at $1,15a1,20 for new mixed stern afloat, closing at $1,15a1,19; old do, $1,17½a1,18 in store, and $1,20 do. deliv-ed; $1,14½a1,15½ for white southern, and 24a1,26 for western and southern yellow. ts; receipts none; the market is a shade sier; sales of 9,000 bushels at 85¼a85½c western in store, and 87c do. afloat. Rice quiet at 10½a11¼c for Carolina. Coffee firm, with sales of 2809 bags Rio at 11¼c, ld. Sugar is moderately active, and sales re made of 450 hogsheads Cuba at 11a12c. lasses steady at $1,20; Muscovado at 49. troleum quiet, at 12a12½ for crude; 26½ refined bonded. Hops quiet at 10a50 for nerican. Pork firm and more active; les—4,250 bbls at $27,87a28,75; new mess sing at $27,87; cash $27; old do closing at regular at $22,25a22,75; prime at $24,50a ,00; prime mess also at $25; new mess at 3,40, buyers for May. Beef firm, with les of 640 bbls and 400 tierces, at un-anged prices. Beef hams nominal. Cut eats firm; sales—570 packages at 12¾a ¼ for shoulders; 16¼a17½ for hams. con quiet. Lard firmer; sales—700 bbls 17¾a18¾; small lots at 18¾; also 500 bbls ller for May at 18¾. Butter weak at 20a m and in good demand at 13a17. Freights Liverpool firmer, with engagements for ,000 bush grain; 4½d. for corn per sail; . for corn per steamer; 6¼d. for wheat per eamer; and 1,500 bbls flour at 1s. 6d. per eamer.

LATEST.—Flour closed a shade firmer th a moderate export and home trade de-and. Wheat 1a2c better for Spring with fair export demand. Rye scarce, firmer d unsettled at $3,20 for western. ats dull at 85¼a85½ for western in store. rn heavy at $1,15a1,18 for new mixed estern afloat and $1,17½ for old mixed estern in store. Pork quiet and firm at 7,95a28 for new mess, cash and regular, d $28,37½a28,50, seller, June. Beef firm ith moderate demand. Cut meats steady ith moderate inquiry. Bacon quiet and ithout decided change. Lard very firm 18¼a18½ for fair to prime steam and ket-e rendered, Eggs steady at 22.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 23.—Flour fairly active, rm, and steady; sales of Spring Extra at ?a11,15. Wheat is in fair request and firm 1a2c higher, sales of No. 1 at $2,16a2,17. d No. 2 at $2,02a2,03½, closing firm for o. 2, with buyers at $2,03. Corn fairly tive at ¼a1c higher, sales of No. 1 at 87a c; No. 2 at 85a85½c; New at 84¼a85¼c, d rejected at 81½a83c, closing steady at ¾c for new; sales of No. 1 in store for ture delivery at 87½a88c; seller, May, at c; seller, June, Oats active ¼a¾c highe;r les at 63¼a64¼c. Rye inactive; sales No. at $1,85 in store. Barley quiet at $2,30a 31 for No 2 in store. Provisions quiet for rst class brands. Mess Pork held at $27; ght sales at $27,75; sales clear pork at 28. Lard quiet and firm, at 17a17½c. ulk meats inactive and nominal. Freights nactive at 17c for wheat to Oswego. Re-ipts—7,065 bbls flour, 18,695 bush wheat, 2,455 bush corn, 25,763 bush oats, 8,656 ve hogs. Shipments—4,767 bbls flour, 8,184 bush wheat, 175,677 bush corn, 13,177 ush oats.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, April 23.—Flour market rm; double extra Spring $10@12; double xtra red winter $12@14; treble extra white, 13,50@15,50. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 ed winter held at $2,63, No. 2 do. at $2,45; emand light. Corn in moderate request; ales No. 1 shelled from store at 96c. Oats uiet and nominally unchanged, and held t 75c for No. 1. Rye nominal. Barley in emand, but none in the market. Petro-eum steady at 22@23c for bond, and 32@33c or free; there is a good inquiry for bonded.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Flour steady with a fair demand; Northwestern superfine, 9a9,75; do extra, $10,25a11,75. Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn weak; white, $1,12a1,14; yellow, $1,22. Oats weak; west-rn, 82a85c. Rye firm. Pork firm; mess, $28a28,50. Bacon quiet; ribbed sides, 16¼c; lear sides, 17¼c; shoulders, 14¼c; hams, 12a12½c. Lard firmer and active at 15c.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139⅞@140.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23, 1868.

GOLD AND MONEY.

Money easy at 7 per cent. on call, and towards the close of the day it was found impossible to employ balances at 6 per cent. Discounts easy, with more inquiry, at 7@8 per cent. Sterling firm at 110@110¼ for prime bills. Gold opened at 140¼, advanced to 140½, declined to 139⅞, closing weak at 139⅞@140. Loans made at 1@4 per cent. for carrying, and flat to two per cent. for borrowing. Export to-day, $951,200.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened firm, closed heavy and very dull. Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 quotations: Coupons, 1881, 113@113¼; do. '62, 111⅞@112; do. '64, 110@110⅛; do. '65, 110¼@110¾; do. new, 108¼@108¾; do. '67, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 102⅞@103; 7-30s, 106⅞@107.

The railway market opened active and buoyant, New York Central selling at 124¼ and Erie 74½. Western shares are all higher, with an increasing business. At the 10 o'clock call Central reached 125 and Erie fell to 69⅜, Western shares retaining an advance of the morning market, but subsequently less active and lower. The fall in Central and Erie is quite large, though Western shares yielded but slightly. It is reported that the Erie Directors have removed Drew as Treasurer and substituted Jay Gould. All border State bonds steady except Missouris, which are a trifle off. Express shares lower. Miscellaneous stocks more active and higher. The general market closed steady.

Following are the 5:30 prices: Canton, 48¼@49; Cumberland, 31½@34; Wells Express, 29@30; Adams, 63@63½; American, 61½@62¼; United States, 61½@63; Merchants Union, 31¼@31¾; Quicksilver, 27@27¼; Mariposa, 9; Pacific Mail, 92¼@92¾; Atlantic, 33; Western Union Telegraph, 37@37¼; New York Central, 123¾@123¾; Erie, 68¾@68¾; preferred, 73½@74; Hudson, 133@135; Harlem, 120½; Reading, 89¼@89¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 31@31½; Wabash, 51¾@52; St. Paul, 62@63; St. Paul, preferred, 75½@76; Michigan Central, 114½@115; Michigan Southern, 99⅛@99¼; Illinois Central, 143; Pittsburgh, 80@82; Toledo, 103½@104; Rock Island, 93@93½; North Western, 62@63½; preferred 74¼@74½; Ft. Wayne, 102¾@103; Chicago and Alton preferred, 125; Columbus, 106; Prairie Du Chien 2d preferred, 93; Terre Haute, 45; Chicago and Alton, 123; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 84: Hartford and Erie, 14¾@14½; Missouris, 86½; New Tennessees, 68¼.

MINING SHARES

Quiet: Quartz Hill, 105; Corydon, 31; Davidson, 38.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts, $2,249,369. payments, $1,998,666; balance, $105,818,173.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 23.—Flour and Wheat firm at full prices. Corn in light supply and good demand, at 88c for ear. Oats advanced to 78c, but are not active. Rye quiet at $2; supply better. Cotton firmer; middling 30c; demand but moderate. Tobacco firm: sales 196 hhds lugs at $4@8,30, leaf $11@28,50. Mess Pork held firmly at $28, but this is a shade above the views of buyers. Lard in demand and advanced to 18c. Bulk meats firm and sides in good demand at 14¾c; shoulders not saleable at better than 12c. Bacon firm but quiet. Butter dull, 3@4c lower and irregular; fresh 36@40c. Eggs declined to 20@21c and are dull. Groceries unchanged and quiet. Linseed oil $1,14. Lard oil $1,40@1,45 and firmer. Potatoes firm at $3,60@3,75. Apples scarce and firm at full prices. Gold 139½, buying.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST LOUIS April 23.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton firm and nominally higher, but no sales reported. Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat firmer, for fall at $2,65a2,78, prime and choice spring unchanged at $2,05a2,12½. Corn firmer 85a88c. Oats inactive and easier at 70a72c. Rye unsettled and drooping; sales at $1,85a2,00. Barley quiet at $2.65. Prime Pork active and higher at $27,50a27,70, and held at $28,00 and close. Bacon active and higher at 13¾c, shoulders 17¼c, clear sides 20c. Sugar cured hams; sales of 400,000 pound of clear sides of May and June at 18c, sugar cured hams of July 22c. Lard firm at 17½c for prime. Whiskey held at $2,25. Cattle less active at $5,00a8,40 gross. Sheep $3,00a7,00 per head.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Flour quiet; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9,62a10,25; medium, $9,25a9,50; common, $8,75a9,00. Wheat quiet; $2,13¾ for No. 1 summer receipts; $2,01a2,01½ for No. 2 do. Oats buoyant at 62½a63c for No. 2. Corn firm at 84c for new shelled. Receipts—1,500 bbls flour, 3,000 bus wheat, 1,500 bus oats, 10,000 bus corn. Shipments—2,200 bbls flour, 24,000 bus wheat, 300 bus oats, 12,000 bus corn.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—Tobacco at full rates; sales of 204 hhds. Flour steady at $8,75 for superfine. Whea: at $2,25a2,26. Corn at 88c for shelled, ad 90c for ear in bulk. Oats at 74a75c. Cotton at 30c. Mess Pork at $27,75. Lard at 18½c for tierce. Bacon, shoulders at 13½a13¾c; clear sides at 17¾c, all packed; fancy hams at 19½a20c in canvass. Raw Whisky at $2,20.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, April 23.—Flour, receipts 1,211 barrels; market quiet. Wheat, receipts 2,434 bushels and firm; sales white Michigan $2,88½a2,90; Amber $2,71a2,72 for No. 2; Red Wabash $2,32. Corn; receipts 3.360 bushels and a shade better; sales No. 1 at 92a92½. Oats, receipts 7,962 bushels; 2c better; sales No. 1 at 72. Rye scarce. Seeds dull.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, April 23.—Cotton; receipts, 75 bales; exports, 450 bales. Flour dull; superfine $8,50. Pork $28a28,50. Bacon higher; clear Sides 16½c. Lard 18a19c. Corn 95a96c. Oats 78a80c. Hay $17a18. Bran $34. Butter 55c. Corn Meal in fair demand at $4,30a4,50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 23.—2 cars iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 15 do do, W H Shoenberger & Blair; 8,000 ft lumber, Slack Sholes; 16,000 do do, B Schmidt; 2 cars scrap iron, J Maloney; 8 bbls tobacco, 10 kgs do, Shomaker & Lang; 35 bxs water, A J Rankin; 19 sks rye, 32 do middlings, J & W Fairley; 2 bxs bolts, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 36 sks oats, J H Hillerman; 5 bbls oil, Wm McCutcheon; 2 do scrap iron, J Dunlap; 68 sks rye, 1 bag bags, Scott & Cisal; 3 pcs casting, A Bradley & Co; 8 bgs rye, J Glenn; 10 rolls leather, G N Hoffstett; 167 sks oats, 15 do rye, 1 bale sacks, Jas Graham; 4 sks rags, M W Rankin; 1 bbl bacon, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 1 car stone, J L L Knox; 2 caddies tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 180 sks oats, Strickler & Morlege; 1 bbl eggs, J M Simmons; 1 bx drugs, J Henderson & Bro; 52 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 2 cars pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 15 do do, Cambria Iron Co; 1 bbs onions, Head & Metzgar; 27 sks oats, 3 bbls green apples, Brown & Williams; 46 bags corn, 1 bag bags, McBane & Anjer; 41 do oats, 8 do rye, W H Graff.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, April 23.—8 grate fronts, R Stevenson; 1 kg apple butter, 1 ck bacon; 3 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, W H Graff; 1 box copper, J Dunlap; 1 do books, C W & F C Miller; 50 hf bbl herrings, R Robinson & Co; 3 bbls eggs, E Craighead; 5 do do, Graff & Reiter; 30 bbls flour, 80 sks flour, G Meyer; 3 bbls eggs, J W Manbeck; 3 do butter, Voight, Mahood & Co; 20 bxs starch, Marshall & McGraw; 1 bx copper, Fleming & Torrence; 1 bx tobacco, D S Lindsay; 193 sks grain, M Steel & Son; 1 car staves, H Geyer; 2 do oats, J McKinney; 50 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 1 pkg tobacco, H Baker; 6 hf bbls tobacco, P J Phillips; 8 caddies do, C Koethen; 100 tcs hams, 47 do do do. F Sellers & Co; 25 bbls spirits, S McCrickart & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 23.—10 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 3 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 3 do do, Totten & Co; 11 do do, J Wood, Son & Co; 10 do do, Bryan & Gaughey; 10 do ore, Graff, Bennett & Co; 700 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, J McDevitt; 1 car middlings, Brown & Williams; 276 pigs lead, Fahnestock & Co; 112 bgs rye, W J Meek; 1 car hay, E W Tabor; 1 do do, H Rea Jr; 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, H Lenz; 42 bdls spokes, 78 do felloes, 51 do hubs, T Hare & Bro; 50 bxs cheese, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 18 do do, H Riddle; 33 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 10 bxs cheese, W H Kirkpatrick; 1 bbl molasses, 3 do butter, Graff & Co; 304 sks barley, Spencer & McKay.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 23.—1 car lumber, A Bungg; 1 bbl oatmeal, 5 kegs barley, A Danner; 1 car lumber, Fox & Anschutz; 1 car staves, Ralya & Robertsvn; 9 bgs rye, 100 bbls flour, J B McKee; 14 bgs rye, Stewart & Langenheim; 1 car earthenware, Thornburg & Wiggen; 55 empty flour barrels, Fred Owens; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 262 bgs oats, Hippley & Miller.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 23.—1 car salt, T Mitchell; 2 cars metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 9 do railroad iron, Pitts, Ft W & C R R; 3 do limestone, Soenberger & Blair; 6 sks, H Rea Jr; 6 sacks do, Stewart & Co: 1 bx eggs, 1 do buttor, Sohl; 2 calves, J Hoffman; lot kgs, M McCullough; lot cks, F Sellers; 3 bgs rags, owner.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, April 22.—13 pkgs leather, 18 sks flaxseed, 4 do rags, J W Wright; 4 bbls flaxseed, J H Lippincott; 72 bbls cement, J S Dilworth & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, April 22—32 bags grain, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 7 bbls turnips, Shomaker & Lang; 32 sheets boiler iron, Watson & Munroe.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS—PER WILD DUCK BARGES.—142 bbls flour, Clark & Co; 100 sks bran, J W Simpson; 160 sks ship stuff, R Knox & Son; 1000 sks bran, Stewart & Langenheim; 4 churs; Samuel Knoesen; 10 sacks hemp seed, B L Fahnestock & Co; 1 bbl serap scrap steel, Anderson, Cook & Co; 176 bbls fire clay, Thos Coffin; 400 tons iron ore, Jas Wood, Son & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers continue to recede steadily at this point with scant six feet in the Monongahela, and six feet six inches in the Allegheny. The weather yesterday morning opened up warm and sultry, with indications of rain, but in the afternoon, there was quite a change in the atmosphere, and in the evening it was almost cold enough for snow.

The Kate Robinson, from Louisville, got in on Wednesday evening, and the Argosy and St. Charles arrived from Cincinnati about noon yesterday. The Robt. Moore also arrived.

Telegrams from Oil City report thirty-two inches there, and twenty-two inches at Tidioute.

The J. N. McCullough cleared for Cincinnati with an excellent trip; we presume, however, that she picked up all of her business in her old trade between here and Parkersburg.

The Ida Rees No. 2 left for Oil City last evening; the Echo is due this morning, and will return as usual to-morrow at 4 p. m.

The St. Charles reports having passed the Glendale at Steubenville—putting out iron ore, we presume.

The Mary Davage and Barges cleared for St. Louis rather unexpectedly last evening. Capt. Campbell being apprehensive that if he staid any longer he might have to wait for a rise.

The Bayard, Captain A. S. Shepard is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

The splendid St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, with Capt. Andrew Robinson, Jr., in the office, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at 5 p. m. Here is an excellent opportunity offered for any one intending to visit the Queen City; also, for shippers desiring to get their goods through in a hurry. Remember she leaves on time.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. B. C Martin, is announced to leave for St. Louis, and the Upper Mississippi this morning without fail, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Lorena, Capt. Sam. Shuman, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. She will receipt freights through to all points on the Upper Mississippi, in connection with the Northern Line Packet Company.

Quite an interesting event transpired on board the Myrtle during her recent trip in Sunflower river, being nothing less than the marriage of her popular second clerk, Dan. Fithian, to Miss Lou. T. Bertram. The ceremony was performed by 'Squire Lebrun, at Lee's Landing, Capt. Wm. C. Hardwick and Jim Anthony acting the part of the two best men.

Beckerson B. Morehouse died on Sunday in Iowa. He was steamboat commander on the lower Mississippi as early as 1835.

We extract the following items from our Cincinnati exchanges of Wednesday: The Importer, from Pittsburgh, notwithstanding the fact that she had both freight and passengers awaiting her here, bound for St. Louis and other points beyond, passed down on Monday night without stopping.

The R. C. Gray arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, and was to have left for Louisville last evening.

The Leonidas, having got her new chimneys in place, after taking some 300 kegs nails and some passengers from the Telegraph yesterday, went on her way rejoicing. She is bound for St. Louis.

The Armenia, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed up with a full load.

The following facts of a suit brought against the Lafayette Insurance Company to recover insurance on the steamer Eda, sunk and lost in the Mississippi over a year ago, will be found of interest. Suit was brought in the Superior Court of this city last Spring, by Mr. Trover, for his interest in a policy of $2,500 on the steamer Ella. The boat was insured for a trip to New Orleans, for a period of one month, with permission to navigate all the tributaries except the Missouri, Red and Arkansas rivers. Trover had loaned the owner of the boat, Mr. Cully, $5,000, holding a mortgage on the boat for the amount.

At Memphis an opportunity presented for a profitable trip up the Arkansas, and Cully had the policy modified to allow him to navigate that river. This change of policy being made in Cully's name, and Trover not being known in the transaction, the insurance company refused to pay his interest, and he thereupon brought suit. The verdict of the jury was for Trover. The insurance company moved for a new trial, which was overruled by the Superior Court in general term yesterday.

Merry, of Dubuque, calls his enterprise the People's Line. The advertisement reads thus: "The People's Line will contract to carry from New Orleans 4,000 tons bulk grain at 30c per 100 pounds, and will commence loading at any time. Sacked grain will be taken at a slight advance over these rates.

Alexander Swift, of Cincinnati, has bought the United States Government iron-clad vessels Catawba and Oneota. He pays $380.000 for the former, and $375,000 for the latter.

The St. Patrick's insurance, in Cincinnati offices, so far as we could learn, was in the Enterprise, Union, Buckeye. Magnilia and Boatmen's, for $3,000 each, and in the Eureka and Central for $2,500 each. Some other Cincinnati office was represented for $2,500, but we could not learn which one.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Tuesday, says: The steamer Peoria City has arrived from St. Joseph with 600 tuns freight. The enlargement of this boat is claimed to be a perfect success. She dassed the Virginia aground on Baltimore bar. The Virginia has arrived after a long delay. The rivers above ore declining steadily here. The decline ie three inches per day. The Armadillo leaves to-day for Cincinnati. The Wauanitta is about due from Omaha. The Steamboat Clerks' Association of St. Louis is to be dissolved. The Melnotte, which entered protest here, having damaged a portion of her cargo, will repair at Cincinnati.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—River falling fast with 9 feet 10 inches in canal. Weather is clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Weather clear and cool.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

THURSDAY PACKET—AT 12 M.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer

J. N. M'CULLOUCH,

G. D. MOORE.....Commander.
D. MOORE.....Clerk.

The above elegant side-wheel steamer will leave regularly as announced, connecting at Cincinnati with Packets and Railroads to Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and St. Louis. Also to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
Freight or passengers receipted through either by rail or river.
Especial attention given to Orders and Way Business.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.
ap23 CHAS. BARNES, }

GHRIEST & HASLETT,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

AND GENERAL

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Cor. Market ahd Water Sts., Pittsburgh.

We are the authorized agents for the "NORTH-WESTERN UNION PACKET COMPANY," between St. Louis and St. Paul; also for the "ST. LOUIS & QUINCY PACKET COMPANY."
Freights RECEIPTED THROUGH by either of the above lines at the LOWEST RATES. shippers entrusting goods to our care can rely on having them handled with care and delivered with dispatch.
We are also agents for steamers to Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all other points on the Western waters. ap23

CINCINNATI

PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Galliopolis, Big Sandy, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

ST. MARYS.....T. C. SWEENY, Master.

MONDAYS, 5 P. M.

ST. CHARLES.....C. A. DRAVO, Master.

FRIDAYS, 5 P. M.

The above elegant side-wheel steamers will leave regularly as announced, connecting at Cincinnati with Packets and Railroads to Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and St. Louis. Also to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
Freight or passengers receipted through either by rail or river.
Especial attention given to Orders and Way Business.
BARNES & COLLINS,
ap20 GHRIEST & HASLETT, Agents.

PITTSBURGH,

WHEELING,

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, DAILY, at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
J. N. McCULLOUGH.....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BAYARD.....A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
GREY EAGLE.....C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Freight will be received at all hours by
ap6 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

ALLEGHENY RIVER

PACKET LINE leaves every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Irwin street.

This line is composed of the following boats:

IDA REES No. 2, R. REES, Master, W. F. STEWART, Clerk.

ECHO No. 3, E. GORDON, Master, A. D. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The above Boats were built expressly for the trade, have superior accommodations and attentive officers. mh24

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS BARGE CO.—FOR ST. LOUIS.—The
WILD DUCK BARGES....Capt. J. W. ANAWALT,
THURSDAY, APRIL 30TH.
For freight apply on board or to
CHAS. BARNES, }
ap24 JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS, DUBUQUE, ST. PAUL, and the intermediate ports, in connection with the Northern Line.—The fine passenger steamer
LORENA.....Capt. SAM. SHUMAN,
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports
SATURDAY, 25th inst.—4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK,
ap22 Or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

EXPRESS LINE.—FOR ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, REED LANDING, LA CROSSE, GALENA, DUBUQUE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT AND BURLINGTON.
THIS DAY—10 A. M.
The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, R. C. MARTIN, Commander, J. F. DRAVO, Clerk, will leave for above and all intermediate points as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap14 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET IFOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer
ARGOSY.....Capt. VANDERGRIFT,
W. H. Scull, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every WEDNESDAY at noon.
C. BARNES,
JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.
mh21 JOHN FLACK. }

FOR ST. LOUIS.

TUESDAY, 21st inst.—4 P. M.

The steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES, Capt. H. CAMPBELL, will leave as above announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap17 CHAS. BARNES, Agent.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

WATER LOAN.

Proposals for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Of the "Water Extension Loan Bonds," will be received at the office of the City Controller, Fourth street.
These Bonds will bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST with Coupons attached. The Coupons are payable semi-annually, at the Office of the City Treasury, and the Bonds payable in Twenty-five years. A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTIMATE PAYMENT IS PROVIDED FOR, AND THE COUPONS ARE BY LAW MADE RECEIVABLE FOR WATER RENTS; and the revenue arising from the Water Tax is pledged for the payment of the interest and the retirement of the Bonds at maturity.
The Bonds are, BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FREED FROM STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
It is a well known fact that Bonds issued for water purposes, in all large cities, have proved *safe and very desirable investments.*
No bids under par will be acted upon. The Bonds are to be issued in denominations of $1.000, $500 and $100.
By order of the Finance Committee.
ap22:o94 THOMAS STEEL, Controller.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

DOTY CLOTHES WASHER, the best in the market; another supply just received by
ap15 J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Sole agents for this county.

OILS.

WARING AND KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

WARING, KING & CO.,

127 Walnut Street.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL' BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.

Philadelphia Office—127 WALNUT ST.
ap1:w20

JACOB WEAVER, Jr. & CO.,

Oil Commission Jobbers,

No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, will buy and sell Crude and Refined Oils, Lubricating, Tar, Benzine and Cooperage. Our long experience in the Petroleum trade enables us to offer unusual facilities and inducements to operators. As heretofore, we are determined to make it the interest of buyers and sellers to give us a call. Parties having Oils for sale are cordially invited to bring their samples.
ap6:n94

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BUFFUM...C. A. KEHEW...W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS.

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY MEYER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 73 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. ap20:o86

DUFF & CO., Merchant Tailors,

No. 34 Federal St., Allegheny,

Have just received a large and well selected stock of

FINE SPRING GOODS,

Suitable for a first class custom trade. Also, a large stock of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. ap15

P. McARDLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 93½ SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

Also, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, the latest style.

NOW READY.

For the Spring Season,

With a large and complete stock of

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

All the new and leading styles, to be found at

No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

GRAY & LOGAN.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,

YARDS No. 86 Preble Street formerly Manchester, and No. 157 Rebecca street, opposite Gas Works,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Rough and Planed Lumber,

Flooring,	Doors.
Weatherboarding,	Sash,
Shingles,	Mouldings,
Saw Mill Lumber,	Cedar and Locust Posts,
Lath and Palings,	Oak and Yellow Pine.

ALSO—FIRE BRICK, TILE and CLAY. ap15:o59

FORT PITT LUMBER COMPANY

Capital, - - - $125,000.

PRESIDENT—EDWARD DITHRIDGE.
SECRETARY—T. A. WRIGHT.
SUPERINTENDENT—EDW. DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison,	L. F. Duncan,
John Mellon,	E. D. Dithridge,
Geo. W. Dithridge,	M. L. Malone,
S. R. Johnston.	

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER AND ALLEGHENY STREETS, Ninth Ward.
OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ap20:j98

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The undersigned beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,

No. 344 Liberty Street,

And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at, and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.
Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.
Families or single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms.
H. WAGNER,
mh17:m37 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 and 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite Union Depot, PITTSBURGH.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor,

This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. Strangers visiting the city will find this a very convenient and economical plan. You secure your room and pay for your meals as you get them. The Restaurant connected with this hotel is open at all hours of the day and night. Balls and parties supplied with Suppers at the shortest notice and reasonable rates. se18:g88

LEGAL.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary have been issued to the undersigned in the Estate of Col. JOHN P. GLASS, late of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will pay the same to JOSEPH A. BUTLER, Alderman, No. 126 Wylie street, and those having claims present them for settlement.
JOSEPH A. BUTLER,
MARY B. GLASS,
ap17:o75-F Administrators.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

WESTERN DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
At Pittsburgh, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1865. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Managers.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos.	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week, (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " and one to Agent.	1.15

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year, $1.50; in clubs of five, $1,25; in clubs of ten, $1,15, and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second and Seventh pages, Evidence in the Tack-O'Connor Case at Philadelphia. On Third and Sixth pages, Foreign and Domestic Markets and River News, Finance and Trade, etc., etc.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 139¼@140.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED, in the best informed quarters at Washington, that upon the questions of violation of the law in the attempted removal of STANTON and the *ad interim* appointment of THOMAS, every Republican Senator but two (FOWLER and VAN WINKLE) will vote for conviction, while there are found some, who declare that even these two Senators will concur in the vote.

THE RETURNS so far at hand from the elections which ended yesterday in North Carolina, and will close to-day in Georgia, are too meagre to warrant a decided opinion as to the results. The indications are not at all flattering for large majorities in behalf of Reconstruction in either of the States, and it is not impossible that either of them may have rejected the proposed Constitution. As to Louisiana, we see no reason for doubting that she has accepted Reconstruction by a decisive majority.

AN influential New York journal advocates the admission of Alabama as a State, under the Constitution for which 70,000 votes were recently given, but which failed of a legal adoption simply because of an unwise provision in the enabling act of Congress. Our cotemporary concedes the non-compliance with this act; it would as freely concede, as indeed it has already, that the requirements of the act were most injudicious in the particular referred to. Yet it advises Congress to disregard its own legislation, and to recognize that as legal which its own solemn enactment conclusively shows to be illegal. We can never concur in such advice. This is not a question whether a certain law may or may not have been wisely conceived. Nor is it merely a question of what may or may not be most gratifying to the Union sentiment of Alabama. The question is whether Congress shall regard its own legislation, yielding to it while unrepealed the same respect and obedience which are exacted from the people most concerned, or shall ignore it, trampling upon it as a dead letter, simply because a majority of the members find their present interest in doing so. Fortunately one branch of Congress has wisely committed itself, in the disposal of this question to a solution which, as in the Spalding bill, neither violates a law nor denies due protection and relief to the Union people of Alabama. We trust that the Senate will also concur in that measure at an early day.

WE TRUST that the permission granted, by the Senate, to the prosecution and defense for the presentation of arguments, oral or printed, by each of the Managers and counsel, will not result in a longer delay in the final submission of the issues. For the purposes of the trial, the case will be well enough argued by the two gentlemen, on either side, to whom that duty has been especially committed. The printed arguments to be put in by their respective associates will be valuable contributions to the record, completing the exhaustive discussion of the case in all its legal and political aspects, and supplying to the statesmen and publicists of future generations, the most ample expositions of every view of the great questions involved in our first Presidential impeachment. The country has patiently stood still, in the interests of justice, while the evidence was received, and would still have been patient had this evidence consumed a much longer period than it has; the duty, the necessity for an investigation of all the facts, as ample and complete as it could be made, has been conceded by all. But the public patience should no longer be taxed by any superfluous speech-making. Two arguments from each side will fully satisfy all reasonable expectations, and not an hour should be lost in listening to more. Senators, indeed, may be fairly supposed to have already, each for himself, opinions fixed beyond the reach of any efforts of counsel. Had last Monday's sitting terminated with a vote upon the verdict, the result would have been the same, beyond doubt, that is now to be delayed to May-Day. Yet the regular arguments of counsel, and the secret discussions of the Senate will not be without their use. The formalities of justice, never to be lightly disregarded, are thus observed, and the interests of the accused are vindicated in the minutest particular.

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

The O'CONNOR-TACK case, which has occupied the attention of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions for some days past, and which has been so fully and faithfully reported in the GAZETTE, was terminated yesterday, by the jury failing to agree upon a verdict. There were seven jurors in favor of acquitting the Messrs. TACK and but five who took an opposite view of the case. This was particularly unfortunate for the defendants, who claimed a full vindication of character on the testimony educed by the Commonwealth; that they were entitled to it, seven of the sworn jurors firmly held. As the case now stands, the Messrs. TACK must be regarded as innocent men until a jury of their fellow countrymen pronounce them otherwise. We do not know what shape the case will next assume. It is possible that the Commonwealth will make no further effort to secure conviction of the defendants, as in the trial just closed all of its evidence was taken and not a witness was called for the defense. We have no feeling in the matter, only so much as to regret that this unfortunate legal duel should have been entered upon by business citizens for whom we have ever held a large measure of respect and esteem. We have performed our duty as journalists in publishing full and impartial reports of the proceedings, and, having spread the entire matter before our readers, ask them to draw their own conclusions from the proceedings published, and especially the able charge of Judge BREWSTER to the jury, which we printed in full in Thursday's GAZETTE.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

However desirable absolute purity and usefulness is in all men set apart to make laws for the Republic or any particular State thereof, no thoughtful person believes it to be practicably attainable. Bad men exist in the world, and they contrive to get into public offices as well as to mingle actively in private affairs. It may, therefore, be assumed as inevitable—that an amount of corruption, more or less fixed and definite, will exist in the management of public affairs, and under whatever forms of government may exist, or by which ever party administered. The existence of this average sum of abuse and corruption, while certainly to be deprecated, does not furnish cause for special alarm, any more than the ordinary degree of rascality in commercial transactions affords reason to anticipate a disruption of those relations and confidences which are essential to the wholesome management of business. But there are indications, of such import as not to pass unheeded, that political corruption is increasing to such a degree as to threaten the very foundations of civil order. Proofs multiply that an efficient remedy must be had, either by the orderly development and concentration of moral influence, or else by those outbursts of unlawful but organized wrath by which incensed communities, rising in inherent majesty and authority above the forms they have prescribed for their own conduct, take summary vengeance upon evil-doers.

Pennsylvania has long held a bad pre-eminence. Half a century ago, Mr. William Cobbett said of it:

"The basest and most corrupt government that I ever knew anything, or ever heard anything of, is the Republican government of Pennsylvania; and, in that, the most truly tyrannical, base, and corrupt from bottom to top; from the root to the topmost twig; from the trunk to the extreme point of every branch."

That was putting the case in language strong enough, if not polite. Charitable persons have commonly held the picture thus painted, to be overdrawn; the chronic spleen of the sturdy iconaclast hurrying him beyond the bounds of reason and fact.

But, if the Legislature takes many more turns for the worse, the picture, repulsive as it is, will be produced in actual life. In ages to come, instead of standing as a truthful delineation of facts existing when the author wrote, this will be accepted as a wonderfully exact prophecy of a deplorable condition fifty years in advance of accomplishment.

It will be remembered that at the recent session of the Legislature, the seat held by Mr. SHUGART, (Democrat,) in the Senate, was contested by Mr. ROBINSON, (Republican,) and that upon investigation Mr. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was implicated in hiring witnesses to abscond from the Commonwealth; that, notwithstanding these efforts to conceal important facts from observation, the grossest frauds were clearly proved to have been perpetrated in behalf of Mr. SHUGART, and that he was ultimately ejected from the body.

It is not so well known that the Democratic leaders, in the face of the most cogent testimony in the case, undertook to bribe sufficient number of the Republican members of the Investigating Committee to insure a report, against the incontestable facts, in favor of Mr. SHUGART; that a very large sum of money was offered for such a report; and that the consummation of a bargain to that end was frustrated by the accidental exposure of the negotiation. Of this matter we know nothing, except upon reports, which seem to be sufficiently authenticated. According to these reports, enough of the Republican Senators were willing to sell themselves and their party for a round price, and enough Democrats were found who, for the sake of party advantage, were willing to expend many thousands of dollars in carrying into effect a corrupt arrangement. The infamy divides equally between members of the two parties; but there is this difference, that while the Republican party, as an organization, was clear of participation in the plot, the Democratic party, as an organization, was involved therein.

One of the Republican Senators whom "common fame" connects with this disreputable affair, made himself conspicuous, early in the session, by denouncing in bad English, all newspapers that ventured to suspect that he or any of his associates were not immaculate. If these later rumors of his connection with this "bargain and sale," have really a sufficient foundation in fact, the public has a commentary, at once striking and revolting, of senatorial asseverations of honor and honesty.

We do not express any opinion in respect to these various allegations, but repeat what was in the mouth of almost every person about the Legislature near the close of the session.

In New York there have been numerous charges against the probity of the Legislative bodies, the past winter, culminating in accusations of scandalous corruption touching enactments in behalf of the managers of the Erie railway. Many signs give assurance that these complaints are made with abundant cause.

From Washington there are reports that the "Whisky Ring," having profited enormously by the mal-administration of the revenue laws under President JOHNSON, have raised a purse of one million dollars with which to buy Republican Senators to vote for his acquittal on the Articles of Impeachment upon which he is now having his trial. The later votes of several Senators, upon questions arising incidentally, impart credibility to these sinister rumors. Certainly, the whisky men can well afford to spare the sum stated, great as it is, from the vast profits they have fraudulently made; and in the ten months remaining of President JOHNSON's administration, if he shall be allowed to hold on until the regular expiration of his term, they will illegally pocket one hundred millions more. When gratitude and selfishness conspire in favor of a measure, it is most likely to be heartily espoused.

Is there no cure for this inordinate corruption? Can free institutions stand the ever-increasing strain? These are questions that press upon the attention of all American citizens.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

That element of human society, distinguished everywhere and in all ages as Conservatism, manifests itself in this city preeminently in the tolerance of that smoke-cloud which over canopies and envelopes all objects, penetrating into the most secret recesses, making cleanliness impossible, and vexing each man and woman in whose bosom the love of that cardinal virtue has not been smothered by superabounding dirt. What makes this instance peculiarly strking is the fact that this abomination is more costly than most of the luxuries which minister to epicurean tastes. This dense smoke-cloud is heavily freighted with uncombusted carbon. It is fugitive fuel, making its escape from use into the upper air, flinging a trail of annoyances behind as it goes. It is a gigantic waste—several million of dollars worth abstracted from coal piles annually without utility, and to no advantage whatever. If this abstraction fell into the category of common stealing, the owners suffering the loss would be swift to detect it, and would institute special watch and ward until the spoliators were arrested and brought to punishment.

Conservatism takes coolly the wasting of these millions yearly. It says, self-complacently, the fathers did so, and why should not the children? These latter can stand both the loss and the discomfort as well as they who went before them. Do not distrust the prevailing apathy by the intrusion of new and aggressive ideas. It is not well to beget a spirit of doubt or inquiry, that challenges the past, puts it to the proof, and, failing to get satisfaction, strikes boldly out in behalf of new measures.

Some years ago we remember, the tanneries used to cast out as worthless all their spent bark, and serve their heaters with fresh fuel purchased at large expense. Conservatism stoutly insisted the waste should be continued in deference to habit. Doubt stood timidly up, at first, and queried if there was not a better way. At length Doubt was naturally transmuted into progress, and a heater came forth in which spent bark answered instead of other fuel, and making a saving of several thousands of dollars a year to each tannery. Still conservatism retains its air of wisdom, shakes its head oracularly, and iterates the dogma that what was done for the tanneries cannot be done for iron mills, glass factories, and other establishments which fall into the same general class. Of course, Conservatism is a humbug—nay, worse, an imposter and cheat, but it is hard to make its facile dupes understand its real character and take measures accordingly. Nevertheless, the day is coming, and that speedily, when the smoke infliction must and will be abated. Bad as the plague of vermin that smote the Egyptians; coming like that into all houses, saturating garments, defiling beds, creeping into kneading troughs, insinuating into every crack and cranny, endowing filth with omnipresence, and rendering tidiness impossible—it cannot be permitted to remain.

As was to be expected, the chief European cities are pioneers in the work, not only of abolishing smoke but of utilising it. These cities began with their sewerage, which had previously been turned into the rivers, thus corrupting the waters and engendering disease. London submitted to this opprobrium until the Thames emitted such a stench that Parliament was disquieted in its palace. Then the sewerage was converted into a source of revenue, and made to enrich the adjacent agricultural districts. London fog, compounded of exhalations from the river and smoke from a myriad chimneys, doubled the cost of living and made house keeping a terror. It was not to be endured, no matter how enchantingly Conservatism might plead in its behalf. Radicalism assailed it—not, indeed, with perfected weapons, but with such as came first to hand—and already Parliament has enacted that all manufacturing establishments shall consume the smoke they make. This was what the owners did not want to do, although it was demonstrable, and even demonstrated, that the process implied an economy of full fifteen per cent. upon the cost of all the fuel used. Routine would not give way cheerfully even in the presence of considerations of high pecuniary advantage. Positive and stringent law had to come in and forbid the owners to squander their means in creating smoke uselessly to their own annoyance and that of the public. Now, all the manufactories have applied smoke consuming apparatuses, to the manifest relief of the metropolis.

It is not pretended that these contrivances are perfect. No human instruments are so, or can be, from the necessities of the case. But they approach towards perfection to such a degree as to commend them to universal adoption, and on grounds alike of economy and comfort. Successive improvements will follow, until these appliances shall become so simple and efficient as to come into use even in ordinary dwelling houses.

Fifteen per cent. saved upon all coal burned in Pittsburgh and vicinity would amount to a formidable sum, constituting in itself a remunerating profit on the business transacted. It can be saved with such machines as are now in use elsewhere. Why should it continue to be wasted? This is too large an offering to be sacrificed on the altar of such a demon as Conservatism. The princely sum would endow colleges and hospitals that would bless our population through all the ages. Will our people take the matter into consideration?

Besides, what a noble city would this be for residence if the grime was washed from its face. Ho! manufacturers; shall the city not wash, and henceforth be clean? It is for you to decide.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION FRAUDS.

The following remarks of the New York *Daily Times*, in reference to the revelations made in the Centre county contested election case, seem to us to hit the nail right on the head:

"The wholesale frauds of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee in the Sharswood election having now been proved, the question is what will be done with the guilty? We are told that "the case has concluded" with the ousting of a Democratic Senator, and the swearing in of a Republican. It strikes us that the case should not conclude, but commence, at that point. When, in addition to the atrocious frauds themselves—the unblushing bribery, the importation of voters, the wholesale forgery and perjury, the abuse of court rules and notarial signatures—we find that one witness to the frauds was murdered in cold blood, a second kidnapped and confined, and a third rescued from the very hands of the law officers, surely something more than a political change of one vote in the Senate should result. Unless the severest penalties of the law are inflicted, the same thing will be done again, with increased skill in avoiding detection."

SENATORS, under the rule, may each occupy fifteen minutes on each separate question, when their verdict on impeachment is considered in secret session. If each member avails himself of this privilege on the floor—as most of the lawyer-Senators and not a few of the others will—thirteen hours, equivalent to at least two daily sessions, might be consumed on each question rising under each Article of the eleven. It is thus within the power of Senators to occupy, if they choose, two or three weeks in disposing of all the Articles. But, fortunately, not every Senator will use his privilege of debate, and the decision of some of the articles will be governed by the decisive votes upon others. The longest delay will not therefore be looked for, nor will it be safe to rely upon a decision "in a day or two" as expected in some quarters. In this connection, the Philadelphia *Press* has the following from its correspondent at the Capital:

I do not pretend to have canvassed the Senate, for such a thing is impossible, but from close observation I have reason to believe that not a single Republican member of that body is willing, even at this day, to repudiate the vote by which they adopted the resolution in answer to the message of the President announcing the removal of Secretary Stanton, which resolution, it will be remembered, declared that removal to be illegal. I have carefully obtained the opinions of the so-called doubtful Republican members on this subject, and can announce authoritatively the fact that they have not changed their mind since they recorded their votes at that time, after the exhaustive debate of nine hours. It is probable, however, as I have previously intimated, that the Senate will spend a day, if not two days, in consultation before the final vote, during which they will doubtless embrace the opportunity offered to explain their votes on the admissibility of evidence, and for the purpose of making those reasons public they will remove the injunction of secrecy from their deliberations.

JUDGE WILLIAMS, the framer of the Tenure of Office Act, has also a speech giving a history of its enactment, but he will hardly state, if he should obtain permission to speak or to print, what is well known—that Mr. Stanton endeavored to persuade him not to press the passage of the bill.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

Suppose that statement to be true, and what does it amount to? Neither Mr. STANTON nor the law are now on trial. Nor can even the Secretary's most unscrupulous opponents assert that, whatever his opinion of the *bill*, he ever claimed for himself or for the Executive, the revolutionary prerogative of disobeying the *law* when enacted. Had Mr. JOHNSON been governed by his Secretary's example, he would rest more easily at the White House to-day.

CHICAGO elects a majority of Republican Councilmen, but gives 900 majority for a Democratic Judge. The total vote was some four thousand less than in '64, the falling off counting as usual on the Republican side. Of this result the *Tribune* says:

"The lesson of the day will not be lost on the Republicans of Chicago. They will now understand the nature of the work they have to do to carry the city next fall. Chicago is a Republican city of four thousand majority on a full vote, and the Presidential contest will develop the fact."

THE disfranchised students of the Ohio Wesleyan University have adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the bill just passed by the Democratic Legislature of Ohio "as a great injustice to college students, a gross insult to intellectual culture, a palpable violation of the fundamental principles of all good government, and as being to enlightened humanity, execrable, painful, humiliating and too comtemptible to contemplate;" and they take the bill to be "expressive of the acknowledged fact that college students, as a body, are not known to vote with the present dominant party in the Legislature, and that institutions of learning are antagonistic to the principles and teachings of that party."

Kerosene as an Explosive.

The Providence *Journal* calls attention to the explosive properties of the kerosene ordinarily sold, and gives the following account of this fluid:

Since the high price of alcohol and turpentine, nearly all the burning fluids in common use, of whatever name, are composed of the distilled products. A certain portion to which the name kerosene has been applied, if distilled carefully, will not catch fire from a lighted taper at a lower temperature than 110 degress, and is perfectly safe, with ordinary care; as a burning fluid. At ordinary temperature, a lighted taper put into it will be extinguished as quickly as when put into water.

But there are other products of the distillation of petroleum, of which naphtha is the most important, which are of light specific gravity, will catch fire from a blaze at ordinary temperatures, and of which the vapor is highly explosive when mixed, in certain proportions, with atmospheric air. Naphtha is far more dangerous than gunpowder, because its vapor will take fire at some distance from the liquid, while gunpowder will not ignite unless brought in contact with fire. Unfortunately, naphtha will burn with a clear, handsome light, and when mixed with kerosene it seems to improve it for illuminating purposes.

Besides this, naphtha is produced in large quantities in the distillation of petroleum, and no extensive use for it has been found, so that its market value is very low. Hence the great temptation to mix it with kerosene, and to use it for patent burning fluids, and hence the very great importance of protecting the community from the sale of those fluids, and also from the sale of kerosene that will not stand the fire test, as it is called. There is no doubt that ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the loss of lives, amounting to hundreds every year, and of property amounting to millions every year, in this country from explosion of burning fluids, are caused by this use of naphtha, or of kerosene adulterated with naptha.

An Act of Congress, passed a year ago, provides severe penalties for mixing for sale naphtha with kerosene, and for selling, keeping for sale, or offering for sale any oil made from petroleum which is inflammable at less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, This law, however, is not generally known or observed, and it is a failure, in that it makes no provision for its own enforcement. Legislation on this subject has, therefore, attracted the attention of State and Municipal Legislatures, and stringent ordinances have been passed. In Providence the ordinance has proved very efficient. The *Journal* says:

First, It has practically banished all patent burning fluids from the city. Quite frequently parties come here to introduce some new, cheap fluid, but our ordinance prevents the sale at once.

Second, None of the cheap, adulterated kerosene oils (made cheap by mixing with naphtha) are at present sent to this city from any quarter. No respectable dealer will sell them.

Third, Our ordinance has put an end to burning fluid explosions in this city. We do not recollect to have heard of one since the ordinance has been enforced. If it is fully enforced there can be none. Kerosene that can be sold under our ordinance cannot explode in any ordinary kersoene lamp.

Fourth, We have recently heard of two instances in this city in which lighted kerosene lamps have been broken and the oil scattered in every direction without taking fire, or injuring any one. This could not have happened with adulterated oil.

Bohemian Gossip About Senators.

Mr. Sprague, on Saturday, voted against one of his father-in-law's decisions. He has never been absent from the Senate an hour, except when a dying friend called him away for two days. The Senators exercise all latitude in absenting themselves, and regular whippers-in are kept to muster all forces. Chandler arrived late one day, breathless, to vote, but the count had been announced.

The Shermans are after Stanton with a very sharp stick. John Sherman made a number of vigorous efforts to have it proved in Court that Mr. Stanton had offered himself to write the veto of the tenure-of-office bill, that he and Mr. Seward did write it, that Stanton said the bill was clearly unconstitutional, and that he himself was not covered by its provisions.

Sumner and Sprague refused to vote on the question, both declining to interfere in a merely family quarrel, but it is true in part that Stanton did object to the tenure-of-office bill. This, however, is no excuse for Johnson breaking it. The Sherman-Stanton quarrel is irreconcilable; not so the Butler-Grant controversy, for Butler is not so vindictive as he is malicious, and there is very little choice between being his enemy and his friend.—*G. A. T., Cleveland Leader.*

A RATHER significant step has lately been taken by the Emperor Napoleon in giving an official though indirect recognition to the branch of the family known as the American Bonapartes. Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, a grandson of Jerome and Miss Patterson, it will be rememebred, was induced to leave the United States Army four or five years ago, and take up his residence in France, where he was commissioned an officer in the Imperial army. After the marriage of Jerome and Miss Patterson was annulled by the first Napoleon, the Bonaparte family steadily refused to recognize the son born of that union; and when the grandson received his first commission from the present Emperor, it was under the name of Bonaparte Patterson. The other Jerome, commonly called Prince Napoleon, born of the later marriage, has obstinately opposed any more complete recognition of the family claims of his elder half-brother and his descendants; but, the other day, the Emperor thought proper to promote his American cousin to an important command in the ordnance service, and in the commission the name of Patterson was dropped, and that of Jerome Bonaparte only used. This is supposed to indicate a serious intention to restore the long-denied rights of the American Bonapartes, which, if carried out, would put them next to the Prince Imperial and ahead of Prince Napoleon, in the order of succession.

THE Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has verified the election of Kossuth. As Kossuth has not in this case, as he did on a former occasion, declined the offered seat in the Diet, we suppose it to be probable that he means to accept. Kossuth still is a tower of strength to the Radical party throughout the land, although in the Diet that party is at present in the minority.

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS marched yesterday, in Baltimore, after Sergeant Bates, the flag-carrier. If one-half as many Baltimoreans had rallied under that flag in April, 1861, it is quite possible that four years of terrible war and half a million of precious lives would have been spared.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—H. C. Roberts and Chas. Scott, charged with the murder of David Hertzler, broke jail at Springfield, Ohio, last evening. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of each of them.

THE LINCOLN monument in Washington was dedicated on Wednesday. It stands in front of the City Hall, consists of a pillar thirty-five feet high, surmounted by a collossal statue of Lincoln, all of white marble, and was procured by voluntary contributions of the citizens of Washington, costing $7,000. A large crowd was present, including the Masonic brotherhood and other civic organizations. The President, Generals Hancock and Emory, and other officers, civil, military and naval, the members of foreign legations, members of Congress, &c., occupied the stand. Generals Grant and Howard were also in attendance. The ceremonies consisted of prayer, music, an address on the life and services of Lincoln by Major French, and the recitation of a poem by Colonel Olmstead, after which President Johnson pulled the halliards which unveiled the statue, which was greeted with protracted cheering.

THE Amendatory Bankrupt Bill, passed by the House, is in three sections. The first section extends the time mentioned in the second clause, thirty-third section of the original act, to the first of December. The second section makes numerous verbal changes, and corrections in the existing law as suggested by the Justices of the Supreme Court. The third section provides for allowing registers in bankruptcy to administer oaths, and gives Commissioners the right to take proof of debts. The agreement of the Senate with the first section extending the time may be regarded as doubtful, and in general many leading Senators are disinclined to act upon the measure at all this session

—Twelve convicts escaped from Clinton prison, New York, on Wednesday. They were at work in an iron mine six hundred feet under ground, disarmed the keeper and gagged him, and then started for the mouth of the mine. There they encountered a guard, but with a gun in their possession they disposed of him, and jumping over the stockade fled for the woods. The prison was closed as soon as the alarm was given and all hands started in pursuit of the fugitives. Seven were captured on Wednesday and two more yesterday. Among those still at large is Geo. Gordon, convicted in Albany for the murder of Owen Thompson, a drover, and sentenced to prison for life. It is confidently expected that all will be captured, as the ground was covered with snow, so that a fugitive could be easily tracked.

—The Ohio Female College, at College Hill, six miles from Cincinnati, caught fire at one o'clock, Thursday afternoon, and the main building was totally destroyed. The contents of the building, including 28 pianos, were saved, together with the wardrobes of the inmates. Only one of the outer buildings were injured. The loss is $100,000; was insured for $50,000, principally in Cincinnati offices. A meeting of the trustees was held to secure the use of the Farmers college rooms, directly opposite, and arrangements were made to have the Ohio College continue without interruption after Monday next.

—Delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago will be furnished with a free pass, good over any road in the existing arrangement with regard to such delegates, which will be sent them through the Chairman of their respective State Central Committee on application by the latter to Dr. Chas. V. Dyer, Chairman of Chicago Committee of arrangements.

—A dispatch from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, dated the 22d, says: Four men were killed by Indians yesterday. Two were brought in alive but they were scalped. The Indians attempted the capture of J. A. Morrow's stock, but were repulsed by Ranchmen. These Indians are supposed to have come from Republican River.

BEWARE

Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the human race,

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers of well-known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain, and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation, and restore the lungs to their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country.

LET NOT YOUR PREJUDICE USURP YOUR REASON.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood, and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-irritants.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop.

JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. list these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE.—*The GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS have been removed to No.* **179** *SMITHFIELD STREET, where will always be found the most complete assortment of* **Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Sporting Material, &c.,** *in the city. All kinds of Guns and Pistols carefully repaired. Cash paid for ARMY RIFLES and REVOLVERS. Send a stamp for illustrated Circular. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Address,* **J. H. JOHNSTON.** **179** *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.*

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CITY BANK

Are hereby notified that the First Instalment on their Subscription of Stock is now due, and will be received at the Bank, which will be open for business on

TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 28TH.

The Stock Books will remain open for a limited time. Persons desiring to subscribe should do so at once.

DOMENICK IHMSEN, President.

J. B. GORMLY, Cashier. ap24:p10

☞ **NOTICE.**

TO TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

The undersigned appraisers, appointed by and in accordance with the act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved April **6th, 1867**, have, in compliance with a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entered on the duties imposed on them by said act. And to enable them to perform said duties, they hereby request the President and Directors of any and every Turnpike and Plank Road Company within the present bounds of the City of Pittsburgh, which claims to charge tolls for the use of their improvements, to furnish the appraisers with a statement in writing, of the road held and owned by each corporation, and statement to show.

First—The name of the road or company, the title of the act of incorporation, and of its supplements, with the date of approval of each.

Second—The number of shares now held by the stockholders, and the amount actually paid in by them as capital stock.

Third—The length of road now owned by the company within the present bounds of the City of Pittsburgh, and the position of its termini.

The statements may be delivered to either of the undersigned, or at the office of the City Controller, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and are required on or before the **4**th day of May next.

W. WADE,
WM. DILWORTH,
ALEXANDER GORDON,
Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, April **23, 1868.** ap24

THE GALAXY

IS NOW THE MOST

Brilliant, Entertaining and Attractive Magazine Published in this Country.

MAY NUMBER NOW READY.

1st. In this number is commenced a new story by the most popular Novelist in this Country, MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Nemesis," etc., called "BEECHDALE." This story will be ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

2d. THE GALAXY now contains FIFTY PER CENT. more matter than heretofore.

3d. It is the MOST ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE published in this country. Each number will have four elegant full-paged illustrations, on tinted paper.

Contents of the May Number:

I. THE BLACK BESS: A Story. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
II. OUR MILLION AIRES.
III. PERSONALISM. By Walt Whitman.
IV. CLEMENTINA KINNISIDE: A Story. By E. Lynn Linton.
V. THE SOLDIER STATESMAN.
VI. THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA. By Miss E. D. Proctor.
VII. WOODS AND WATERS. By E. C. Stedman.
VIII. BEECHDALE. Chapters I., II. and III. By Marion Harland.
IX. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant White.
X. FIVE YEARS IN JAPAN. By Dr. D. B. Simmons.
XI. STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN. By Mrs. Edwards.
XII. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY—Short and Bright Articles.
XIII. DRIFT WOOD. By Philip Quilibet.
XIV. LITERATURE, ART, etc., etc.
XV. NEBULÆ. By the EDITOR.

Price **35** cents; **$4** per year. Now is the Time to Subscribe. Two copies sent for a year to one address for **$7**. Three copies sent for a year to one address for **$10**.

Sample copy sent on receipt of **15** cents.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. **498** and **500** Broadway, New York.

ap24:p9-MWF

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

WE HAVE IN STORE THE most complete assortment of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS we have ever opened, embracing the newest styles and designs of the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, imported and selected with special reference to the Pittsburgh Market. Many of the patterns are confined to our house exclusively for this city. With the advantages of Direct Importation, we are now able to offer early the newest and choicest patterns of BRUSSELS, from the most celebrated English looms, and at prices within the reach of almost every householder. A special but limited importation of ENGLISH INGRAINS, of extra quality, and in rare and beautiful designs, will be found especially choice and desirable for Chambers.

Our Stock of COMMON ALL-WOOL CARPETS, purchased before the Carpet Weavers' strike, will be sold at the same rates as previous to the last advance, and will furnish CARPETS to the multitude at the lowest prices since the war. A good CARPET FOR 25 CENTS A YARD.

N. B.—Those having Parlors or Drawing Rooms to furnish are specially invited to examine the unusually large number of patterns particularly adapted to that purpose, which we offer in WILTON and TAPESTRY VELVETS and BRUSSELS at low prices.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

BAKERY FOR SALE,

WITH OR WITHOUT THE PROPERTY;

Or would rent for a term of years. Enquire at

WARD'S,

ap23-MWF No. 40 Palo Alto St., Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, April **24, 1868.**

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE removal of the CITY WEIGH SCALES, on Second Street, to the corner of Second and Try streets, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, May **1st, 1868.**

H. J. MOORE,
ap24: City Engineer.

TO LET,

TWO GOOD DWELLINGS,

On **47** Ohio street, two doors west of Diamond, each containing two rooms and two porches.

Enquire at **46** Ohio street.

ap24:o93 W. CARSON.

STRAY HORSE.—A LIGHT BAY HORSE was taken up by the Police, on Tuesday, the **14**th inst. **15½** hands high; two hind feet white; dark mane and tail; about eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold on the **25**th inst. to pay expenses.

ap24:o92 MATTHEW J. GREENE.

NOTICE.

CITY ASH CARTS.

Any person wishing to have their ashes removed promptly by the City Ash Carts, either by the week or by contract, will please leave their orders at the GAZETTE OFFICE, or at Alderman BUTLER'S OFFICE, where they will receive prompt attention.

ap24:p5 M. FREDERICK.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

WESTERN DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the **23**d day of April, A. D. **1868.** The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN W. O'BRIEN, WILLIAM H. STIMPLE and ALEXANDER BERRYHILL, partners as O'Brien, Stimple & Co., of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of O'Brien and Stimple, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
ap24:p7 Attorney-at-Law. **89** Grant st.

PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the requirements of an Act of Assembly, passed March **18**th, **1868**, the qualified voters of that portion of the City of Allegheny, formerly part of Duquesne Borough, which was annexed to said city by the aforesaid Act, will assemble at their usual place of holding elections,

ON TUESDAY, May 5th, 1868,

And elect THREE SELECT COUNCILMEN, one for **1** year, one for **2** years, one for **3** years; and FOUR COMMON COUNCILMEN.

ap24 SIMON DRUM, Mayor.

BANKRUPT BLANKS,

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

CHECKS AND RECEIPTS.

ORDER AND TIME BOOKS.

And every description of

BLANK BOOKS,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN.

Cor. Wood and Third Streets.

ap24:o99

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS

OF

Trimmings, Notions and Fancy Goods.

We have received a very fine assortment of

White Goods,

Which cannot be beat. It consists of

STRIPED, DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS;
STRIPED, BARRED & PLAIN NAINSOOK;
LAWNS, CAMBRICS, Etc.

GOOD IRISH LINEN, at **37½**c. per yard.
GOOD DAMASK TOWELS, at **12½**c.

Our Line of HOSIERY is now Complete.

200 DOZEN OF CORSETS,

Just received, selling at EASTERN PRICES.

A Fine Lot of Parasols,

IN ALL STYLES AND COLORS.

SYSTEME ALEXANDRE KIDS, at **$1** per pair.
GENUINE " " **$1.85** "
LIGHT COLORED KIDS, at **50**c. a pair.
TRIMMED MUSLIN SKIRTS at **$1.00**.
SUMMER BALMORALS, at **75**c. and **$1**.
In PAPER COLLARS, we have a full variety.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

ap24:d16

CHROME YELLOW,

FOR

HAM PACKERS,

AND

McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

FOR SALE BY

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

87. MARKET STREET. 87.

SPRING OPENING!

AT

THEODORE F. PHILLIPS',

(Successor to J. M. Burchfield & Co.)

SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully announces that the extensive alterations to his

RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE

Are completed, and his establishment is NOW OPEN. He offers an entirely

New Stock of Dry Goods,

For Spring and Summer Wear, at the lowest Eastern Case Prices.

ap3: **87**....MARKET STREET....**87.**

FEATHERS—25 sks. new land-ing from steamer St. Charles, for sale by

ap24 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WANTED—50,000 lbs. Tallow, by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

OAK KEG STAVES—500,000 in store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TOBACCO LEAF.—3 boxes in store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

LARGE STOCK, LOW PRICES!

Yard Wide BLEACHED MUSLIN, at **12½**c.

Heavy UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at **12½**c.

GOOD GINGHAMS, at **12½**c.

BEST PRINTS, at **12½**c.

PURPLE PRINTS, slightly imperfect, at **12½**c.

JEANS, at **12½**c.

EXTRA WIDE CRASH, at **12½**c.

HUCKABACK TOWELS, at **12½**c.

CORSETS, very cheap.

COLORED KID GLOVES, at **75**c.

SPRING SHAWLS.

SPRING DELAINES.

LIGHT CASSIMERES.

DARK CASSIMERES.

LADIES' SACKING CLOTH.

A nice assortment of DRESS GOODS.

TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN.

SHIRT FRONTS, WHITE QUILTS.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS.

HOSIERY, HAIR BANDS, NOTIONS, &c.

A FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

ap24

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

1868. SPRING GOODS. 1868.

We are now receiving from our own and other manufactories a NEW STOCK of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

CARRIAGE, FURNITURE, TABLE AND

WINDOW SHADE OIL CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, a full line of

Transparent Window Shades,

Hollands, Shade Fixtures,

Tassels, Cords, &c., &c.

WOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find our prices AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE, and of quality and styles second to none.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

ap3:n86 **26** AND **28** ST. CLAIR ST.

168. **168.**

CHEAP! CHEAP!

☞ PRINTS, DELAINES.
☞ TWEEDS, CASSIMERES.
☞ FLANNELS, COLLARS.
☞ HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
☞ WHITE GOODS.
☞ CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.
☞ RIBBONS, SHAWLS.
☞ HOOP SKIRTS, LACES.

☞ AT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE OF ☜

F. SOUCY,

☞ **No. 168 Wylie Street.** ☜

168. **168.**

[mh28:n40]

MARBLE & SLATE MANTLES,

AT THE

PITTSBURGH STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS.

Office and Warerooom—**319** and **321** LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Wareroom on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.

W. W. WALLACE.

GREAT SALE.

Tremendous Sacrifice in Looking Glasses.

Preparatory to moving, I offer my elegant stock of fine GILT, PIER and MANTLE GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES; also, miscellaneous styles of BEDROOM GLASSES, all of which must be sold by the 1st of June,

Regardless of Cost.

Those who are in want of fine Parlor Glasses and a first-class article of fine gilt work, will do well to give me a call.

ap8-MWF **J. LYONS,** **110** Wood street.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be re-ceived by the undersigned on the

1ST DAY OF MAY, FOR THE

Plastering and Gas Fitting of the Seventh Ward New School House, Pittsburgh.

Separate bids, by the yard and lump, are solicited for the Plastering. The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of BARR & MOSER, Nos. **3** and **4** St. Clair street.

M. K. MOORHEAD,
JAS. ROBB,
A. A. MOOR,
ap22:o86 Building Committee.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, April 16th, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for Grading, Paving and Curbing

ALLEGHENY STREET, from Penn to Liberty st.
SMALLMAN STREET, from Morton to Taylor st.
CENTRE AVENUE, from Dinwiddie to Kirkpatrick street.
MULBERRY ALLEY, from Clymer to Smith st.
MULBERRY ALLEY, from Smith to Taylor st.

Will be received at the office of the City Engineer, until SATURDAY, April **25th, 1868.** Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had by calling at this office.

ap17:o76 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WM. KREBS, Ice Dealer,

No. 55 DIAMOND ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

Orders left here or at Hand Street Bridge will receive prompt attention. Wagons running in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. ap7:o3

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

SOAP STONE,
PLASTER, CHIMNEY TOPS,
WATER PIPES.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

ap16:o67 **25** Wood street.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. **5** FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap13:x2

BLUE SHADING, for Store Win-dows, of the different widths, for sale at Nos. **25** and **26** St. Clair street.

ap15 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THAYER & NOYES'

GREAT

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,

OF

TRAINED ANIMALS.

The management is enabled to present this season a style of

SPECTACULAR SPLENDOR

Never before consummated by tact or liberality.

A DISPLAY OF PAGEANTRY

Which, while developing the almost INEXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES of the

"STANDARD SHOW,"

Sustains the reputation so honestly acquired and proudly maintained by Messrs. THAYER & NOYES. Don't fail to witness the

GRAND PROCESSION.

THE FETE OF VERSAILLES.

The Courtly Meeting of ROYALTY and POWER on the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

KING HENRY VIII. of England; FRANCIS I, of France. Poocessions of

KNIGHTS AND DAMES,

DAYS OF TILT AND TOURNEY.

THE CAR OF AURORA,

At a cost of **$10,000**. Representations of the people of all Nations—EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA and AMERICA.

THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY,

A ROLLING MASS OF MAGNIFICENCE.

A LINE OF GORGEOUSNESS

ONE MILE LONG.

POWER SUBSERVIENT TO BEAUTY.

LION PROSTRATE AT WOMAN'S FEET.

A HUGE MONSTER,

Taken from its Den, mounted upon a Pedestal, and

Carried in Triumph Through the Streets.

Revival of a Taste for the Beautiful,

A PERIOD OF CHIVALRY, A MODERN PARADE,

Replete with Ancient Grandeur; Meeting of the Monarchs; the White and Black Knights attired in Suits of Real Armor; Ladies of the Court in Royal Robes.

THE ORIENTAL FEATURE.

THE ELEPHANT,

Bedecked in Eastern Trapping, and bearing on its back THE INFANT PRINCESS.

THE WILD BEAST DEN,

Thrown open to the public. Prof. WHITE and his GROUP OF LYONS—the largest and finest ever seen in any Menagerie.

☞ For full particulars of this

QUADRUPLE COMBINATION

See the Pamphlets, Descriptive Bills, &c., of the Animals, Performers, &c.

☞ Doors open at **1** and **7** P. M. Performance commences at **2** and **8** P. M.

WILL EXHIBIT IN

BIRMINGHAM,

On Thursday. April 30th, 1868.

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Friday and Saturday, May 1st and 2d.

PITTSBURGH, Red Lion Lot,

SIX DAYS ONLY.

Commencing MONDAY, May 4th.

OLIVER P. MYERS, Director Publication.

JAMES JAKWAY, Agent.

ap24:p6

51. **51.**

GROVER & BAKER'S

ELASTIC STITCH

AND

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

At the New and Elegant Sales Rooms

OF THE COMPANY,

51 FIFTH STREET.

Also, NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS, MACHINE SILKS and COTTONS, THREAD, MACHINE OIL, &c., &c. The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to call.

Applications for Agencies solicited. Circulars or samples by mail on application. Correspondence to be addressed to

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

51 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

mh20:n12

APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS.

TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

VESTIBULE LACE.

WORSTED DAMASK.

CORNICES, LOOPS, BANDS, &c.,

AT WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,

25 FIFTH STREET,

ap20

PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY & MANCHESTER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, that part of the Railway of said Company extending from the lower line of their property on Strawberry Lane, in McClure township, down to the terminus at Woods' Run.

Parties wishing to purchase or lease the above described part of said Railway will apply within ten days from the **24**th inst., as no proposal will be entertained after the **4**th day of May prox. Proposals to be handed to the undersigned.

D. S. H. GILMORE,
Superintendent, pro tem.,
ap22:o66 No. **33** St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ACT authorizing the

MAKING OF

New Indexes of the Records contained in the Deed Books in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, and Regulating the manner in which the same shall hereafter be kept.

SECTION **1.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Judges of the District Court of the county of Allegheny be and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be made, in the manner hereinafter directed, a complete set of new indexes, direct and adsectam, of the Records contained in the Deed Books in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, said indexes to be done in a plain, bold, round hand-writing.

SECTION **2.** That the said indexes shall be divided into indexes of the Central, Northern and Southern Districts, and shall respectively contain as follows, to wit: The Central shall be an index of the record of all instruments relating to property situate between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers; the Northern of all such as relates to property situate north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers; and the Southern of all such as relates to property situate south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers; and when any record relates to property situate in any of said rivers, such record shall be indexed in the indexes of both of the districts between which such river flows.

SECTION **3.** That each of said indexes shall have plainly printed upon its back the name of the district of which it is the index, and shall contain the name or the grantor or grantee, the date of acknowledgment and the date of record of each instrument indexed therein, as also the volume and page where the same is recorded.

SECTION **4.** That it shall be the duty of the said Judges, after the passage of this act, and for the purposes of the same, to appoint a Commission, to consist of three members of the bar of said county, familiar with the records kept in said office, who shall have power to contract with one or more persons for the making of said indexes, which contract, when approved by the said Judges, shall become operative and binding upon all parties interested; *Provided,* That the party or parties contracting to make said indexes shall give a bond, with two sufficient sureties, said bond to be approved by the said Judges, for the faithful performance of said contract, in such amount as is now by law required to be given by the Recorder of Deeds of said county.

SECTION **5.** That the said party or parties contracting as aforesaid to make the said indexes shall receive therefor such compensation as shall be agreed upon or fixed in and by said contract, the same to be paid at such time or times, and in such manner, as shall be so agreed upon, out of the treasury of said county, upon the order or orders of said Commissioners, countersigned by one of the Judges of said Court, upon which order or orders, which shall be delivered to the Commissioners of said county, the said Commissioners shall issue their warrant or warrant for the payment of the same, in like manner as other claims against the said county are now by law paid.

Notice to Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMIS-SIONERS appointed by the District Court of Allegheny county, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (a copy of which said act is herewith published,) for the purpose of contracting with one or more persons for the making of new indexes to the deed books in the Recorder's office in said county, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals for the making of said indexes will be received until TUESDAY, May **12**th, **1868.**

All Books and Stationery necessary to be used in performing the said work will be required to be furnished by the contractor or contractors. The Commissioners will reserve to themselves the right to be consulted, and if necessary to direct as to the size, character, &c., of the books in which the final indexes are entered, and the contractor or contractors will be allowed for the actual cost of the said final index books in addition to the contract price for performing said work.

The Commissioners also reserve to themselves the right to supervise the work, and on the completion of the indexing of each volume of the deed books to rescind the contract, if the work does not meet their approbation.

Each bid will be required to contain the price per page and the time within which the bidder will undertake to complete the contract.

Each bid will be accompanied with the names of the sureties proposed to be given, for the faithful performance of the work.

The bids will be addressed, through the post office, to the Commissioners, No. **68** Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject or accept any bid or bids as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public interest.

B. F. LUCAS,
S. H. GEYER,
GEO. SHIRAS, JR.,
Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, April **21, 1868.** ap23:o100

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

ap6:n23

NEW, CHOICE & DESIRABLE

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED,

AND ARRIVING DAILY,

At Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW SHADES IN

HATS AND BONNETS.
RIBBONS, all widths and shades.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
ROSES, BUDS AND WREATHS.
FROSTED CRAPES AND ILLUSIONS.
WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED CRAPE.
SPRING SHADES SILK VELVET.
TRIMMING LACES, all colors.
STRAW TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS.
BONNET AND MARCELLINE SILK.
FRAMES, &c., &c.

The largest stock and best assortment of the above to be found in the city.

Also, a Complete Line of Notions.

TRIMMINGS,	FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES,	LACES,
WHITE GOODS,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,	CORSETS,
BRAIDS,	TAPES, BUTTONS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY.	
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.	
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.	

AT THE LOWEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ap20:MWF

NOTICE.

Fifth Street Sidewalk Extension.

IRON CURB AND SIDEWALK.

We desire to call the attention of parties about to widen their sidewalks, according to ordinance, to our Patent Iron Curb and Pavement. The same will be laid in front of the Opera House this week and will speak for itself. The following is an extract from a letter of the City Engineer and Regulator: "I consider it superior to stone, and if laid in Fifth street, will add greatly to its beauty, and I would recommend it to property owners.

"H. J. MOORE, City Engineer."

Address

THE ATLAS WORKS.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President. ap22

LOCUST STREET.

Notice is hereby given that the Viewers' Report in the matter of opening LOCUST STREET, Allegheny, has been filed in the District Court, at No. **332**, April Term, **1868**, and will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed in proper time.

JOHN G. McCOMBS,
ap17:o60 City Attorney.

NOTICES.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE** PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, having declared its Eleventh Quarterly Dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, it will be paid on demand, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, corner Sixth and Wood streets.

ap23:p2 EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Sec'y.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE.—THE** Annual Election for President and Directors of the

MONONGAHELA WATER CO.

Will be held at the First National Bank of Birmingham, on TUESDAY, May **5**th, **1868**, between the hours of **4** and **6** o'clock P. M.

ap21:o88 EDWARD MOYE, Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY,

For a pupil, and to act as assistant to a Mechanical Engineer. Premium required.

Address Box **50**, P. O., Allegheny City, Pa.

ap16:o62

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GARDNER. A sober, industrious married man, with a small family, to take charge of and live on a garden farm within nineteen miles of the city. There is a good brick house of six rooms, kitchen, hall and cellar, for the gardener to occupy, and to whom liberal wages will be paid, for one that is competent and trustworthy. For particulars inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ap8:o16 No. **164** Fourth St., Pittsburgh.

AGENTS WANTED.

GRANT;

THE LIFE OF.—A new and standard work, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the popular Historian. Send for Circular and see our terms.

Address or apply to A. L. TALCOTT & CO.,
ap20:o87 **60** Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BY A. M'ILWAINE.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, No. **149** SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth street.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April **25**th, at **3** o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, that very desirable business property, the three-story Brick House, No. **149** Smithfield street, corner of Sixth, now occupied by Scharnke & Will, jewelers, containing five rooms besides the store. Also, the three-story Brick House adjoining the rear of above, and fronting on Sixth street, containing six rooms. Gas and water throughout both houses. The lot is **20** feet front on Smithfield street and **60** feet in depth along Sixth street to Carpenter's alley.

This is the most desirable property now offered for sale in the city, and presents a rare chance for investment. Sale positive.

Title indisputable. Terms of sale cash.

ap22 A. M'ILWAINE, Auc'r.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Property near Mansfield for Sale.

A very desirable piece of land of **16** acres, having an orchard of about **3** acres, and a good frame house of **5** rooms and cellar; a spring of never failing water near the house. Located on an elevation about ¼ of a mile west of Mansfield Station, on the Pan-handle R. R. To be sold as a whole or in lots, to suit purchasers, from **3** to **5** acres.

ALSO.

A good frame dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished attic and good cellar, with lot **24** by **120** feet **9** inches, situate No. **60** Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.

ALSO.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two good lots on Franklin street; three small lots on Chartiers street, Allegheny. A number of lots on Jacks Run.

ALSO.

A good Farm of **70** Acres, **60** of which are cultivated, and balance in timber, having **10** acres of orchard, consisting of apples, peaches and pears; a good log house of **6** rooms and cellar; a good log barn. Farm well watered, having a good spring near the door; **50** acres underlaid with coal. Situate **15** miles northwest of Allegheny City, and **4** miles from Sewickley or Glendale Station, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Terms easy.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

ap23:m8

FOR SALE.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM OF **76** ACRES, **19** miles from the city, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Youghiogheny river, one-half mile from Elrod's Station, on the Connellsville railroad; near churches, schools, stores, &c., in the flourishing villages of Boston and Green Oak. The improvements are a two-story brick house of six rooms, hall and cellar, a good frame bank barn with stabling underneath, and other outbuildings; a well of good standing water at the door, and several standing springs of water on the farm, and an orchard of **700** trees of selected fruits of apples, cherries, pears, peaches, quinces and grapes. This property being located near the line of the railroad, within one hour's ride of the city, makes it very desirable for gardening or a dairy farm; it is also a good and beautiful location for country homes near the city, lying immediately on the river, on the opposite side from the railroad. The West Newton Accommodation and other trains on the railroad afford certain and frequent opportunities of daily communication to and from this city. Will be sold as a whole or in lots of one acre or more, to suit purchasers.

Also, A FARM OF **173** ACRES, situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Houston Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with six rooms and good cellar, a frame bank barn **40** by **60** feet, and other outbuildings. There is on the place a young apple and peach orchard; **120** acres cleared land, divided into fields of convenient size, a large portion of which are well set in clover and timothy; the residue of said tract covered with good timber. It is well watered and underlaid with coal and limestone, and is convenient to churches, schools, stores, mills and blacksmith shops. A real good bargain is offered in this excellent farm; and with it will be sold all the personal property on the premises, consisting of horses, cows, stock cattle, hogs and poultry, harness, gears, wagon, plows, farming implements and household and kitchen furniture. Together will be sold very low and on easy terms, to a responsible purchaser.

Also, a desirable and very fertile Tract of Land of **158** ACRES AND **25** PERCHES, in Elizabeth Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., on the line of the Hempfield railroad, and one and one-half miles from the Connellsville railroad at Suter's Station. On this farm are **40** acres of superior white oak timber, which alone is now worth one-half the price asked for the whole tract. The improvements are a log house, frame barn, good fencing, and an apple orchard of good fruit. It is well watered and underlaid with limestone and flag stone of a superior quality, with stone coal for the use of the farm.

Also, The best FARM in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., of **250** ACRES, about six miles south of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Bolivar Station. The improvements are two large hewed log dwellings; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards, in good bearing condition; corn crib, wagon-shed and other outbuildings. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; fencing all in first rate order, and the land of the best quality of limestone soil, about **200** acres of which is cleared and the residue of the tract in good timber, such as white oak, rock oak, hickory, walnut and beech. This property will be sold very cheap and on good terms, as the owner wishes to engage in other business. For particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, 164 Fourth Street.

ap14:o42

DESIRABLE PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three-story brick house, well built and conveniently arranged; wide hall, large parlor, dining-room and kitchen, cellar, wash room, etc.; seven other rooms, bath room; gas fixtures in all the rooms; yard, grape arbor, &c. Lot extends back to an alley; brick stable on the alley; all in complete order. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ap16 Real Estate Agents, **85** Smithfield St.

LOTS FOR SALE—SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS on Observatory Hill, Second Ward, Allegheny City, are offered for sale—cheap. The location is a very desirable one, commanding a fine view of both cities, is easy of access, and there is abundance of stone on the ground for building purposes. Apply soon at the paint shop of McCOWAN & SNYDER, Allegheny Diamond, at THIS OFFICE, or on the premises, near the Observatory Building. mh25:n38

LAND AT HOMEWOOD.

Twenty Acres of Land for sale at Homewood Station, P. R. R., immediately opposite residences of Drs. Vandevort and Dupuy, and being the most desirable property for country residences in the county.

Inquire of H. P. MILLER, No. **83** Fifth street, or of B. E. MILLER, near the premises. ap17:o78

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOW-ARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

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Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

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I have now for sale several of the finest FARMS in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on remarkably easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.

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mh4 No. 80 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A large two-story double House, containing 10 rooms, including double parlor, with marble mantles, and all the modern improvements; 1 acre of ground, filled with fruit, grapes, berries, &c. Situated near Minersville, at the termination of the Wylie street Passenger cars. This is one of the handsomest locations in Allegheny county, and in a good neighborhood. Apply at W. A. HERRON'S Real Estate Office, 87 Grant street. mh25

FOR SALE & TO LET.--Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with 30 acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire

WILLIAM WARD,
ja22 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—Most desirable location, on Mount Washington, commanding a delightful view of the two cities and surrounding boroughs. House contains nine rooms, in elegant condition. Lot 132 feet on High street, extending back 330 feet to a street 40 feet wide; iron fence in front of lot. Stable, outbuildings, grape arbor, fruit trees, shrubbery, two cisterns, finished cellars, front and rear porches, make all convenient and elegant. Will be sold cheap.

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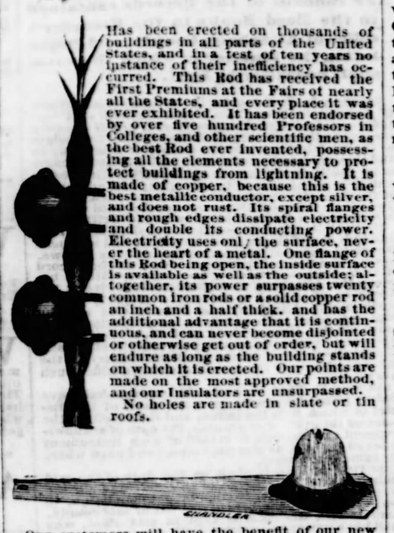

Has been erected on thousands of buildings in all parts of the United States, and in a test of ten years no instance of their inefficiency has occurred. This Rod has received the First Premiums at the Fairs of nearly all the States, and every place it was ever exhibited. It has been endorsed by over five hundred Professors in Colleges, and other scientific men, as the best Rod ever invented, possessing all the elements necessary to protect buildings from lightning. It is made of copper, because this is the best metallic conductor, except silver, and does not rust. Its spiral flanges and rough edges dissipate electricity and double its conducting power. Electricity uses only the surface, never the heart of a metal. One flange of this Rod being open, the inside surface is available as well as the outside; altogether, its power surpasses twenty common iron rods or a solid copper rod an inch and a half thick, and has the additional advantage that it is continuous, and can never become disjointed or otherwise get out of order, but will endure as long as the building stands on which it is erected. Our points are made on the most approved method, and our Insulators are unsurpassed.

No holes are made in slate or tin roofs.

Our customers will have the benefit of our new Insulator, patented in 1867. The price is thirty cents per foot, and three dollars for each top; this includes the cost of putting the rod on buildings—there are no extra charges of any kind. Within the past few years we have erected this rod on many churches and other public edifices in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and upon thousands of dwellings and barns. For the superior character of this rod we are permitted to refer to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President Pittsburgh Female College; Philotus Dean, Esq., Professor Natural Sciences, Pittsburgh High School; Geo. Woods, LL. D., Pres't. Western University of Pennsylvania.

Thankful for the liberal orders of past years, we solicit a continuation of public patronage.

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ap7:TUF

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ap9:o22

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PH. R. MERTZ.

CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealer in Government Securities,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

Gold opened very strong at 140⅛, advanced to 140¼, but lowards noon large amounts of gold were thrown on the market, and a general bearish feeling manifested itself at the gold room; quotations, however, were well sustained. The market is still largely oversold, which gives it a grmer undertone. There is scarcely any doubt that quotations must yield after the first of May, and who knows whether the rise within this week was not engineered for the purpose of making a market to sell short on. This is the first instance since 1864 that gold went up just before a heavy disbursement, which will amount to more than all we owe Europe now.

Bonds remained steady to-day without much activity. Prices are evidently too high to purchase now, but after the May dividends are paid a new risr is almost certain at somewhere near present prices of gold. Stocks were off towards noon and large sales were made to realize. The market will have to yield still more before a new rise can take place.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139⅞; 1881 bonds, 113; 1862 5-20s, 112; 1864 do, 110; 1865 do, 110¼; Consols, 108¼; 10-40s, 102⅞; 7-30s, 106⅞.

Railroads—Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82¾; Fort Wayne, 102¾; North Western, common 63; North Western—preferred, 74¼; New York Central, 124½; Erie, 70; Old Southern, 89¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 31½; Merchants Union Express, 32½; Western Union Telegraph, 37¼. Mining Shares—Corydon, 31¼; Quartz Hill, 1,05. Quicksilver, 27.

—There are now less than two hundred millions of both series of the Seven Thirties outstanding. As they must be funded, if funded at all, before the 15th of July, the work must go on at the rate of nearly sixty millions a month. We opine that the tendency to delay upon the part of many will cause a very great and a very embarrassing pressure towards the last. Many holders are waiting to receive the new Five Twenties of 1868 in exchange for the Seven Thirties. Conversions made now are paid in Five Twenties, with the July gold coupon on, for which coupon only currency interest is charged.

The very heavy interest payments of May will put both home and foreign holders of United States bonds in funds to purchase more of the same sort—and an increased demand arising from these disbursements of Government interest always has characterized the periods when the coupon maturities are heavy.

It will be remembered that the fourth section of the national bank act defines the term United States bonds, as used in that act, to mean all registered bonds that may be issued. In view of this proviso, some banks have found it both profitable and convenient to withdraw from the Treasury Department their old and high-priced Five Twenties, and substitute therefor Ten Forties and new Five Twenties. These exchanges can be made with very little difficulty.

—The Michigan Southern directors have agreed to make a stock dividend of 10 per cent. Upon this addition of capital the managers feel assured that regular dividends of more than seven per cent. can be made. The directors of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road have by formal resolutions declared that its earnings shall be divided among the stockholders and not be absorbed by "construction."

—Closing quotations received by Jaimes T. Brady & Co.

Gold	140
U. S. 6's, 1881	112⅞
" 5-20's, 1862	112
" 5-20's, 1864	110
" 5-20's, 1865	110¼
" 10-40's	102⅛
" 5-20's, Jan. and July, '65	108¼
" " " " '67	108⅜
" June 7-30's	106⅞
" July 7-30's	106⅞
May Comp., 1865	118¼

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

CATTLE.

The market for Cattle has again been remarkably quiet during the past week, the sales, in the aggregate, being insignificant, and while the demand is very light, it is equally true that the offerings are limited. There was not a single Philadelphia buyer in attendance, and, so far as we could learn, there was but a single sale for shipment, and it was, or will be shipped to New York. Some two or three small bunches of very common stockers changed hands at 5 to 5½, and one drove—the one already referred to—of prime fat Iowa steers at 9,20. It will not be long now until grass cattle will commence to make their appearance in market, and then, and not until then, need we look for any permanent or material improvement in business. The following are the sales:

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 7 head for Blue & Tucker to Taylor at 7; 4 for same to Warner at 6¾; 12 for Doud to Aull & Co. at 5½; 2 for Holmes to Aull at 7; 8 for Doud to same at 5½; 25 for Green to same at 5½; 12 for Doud to Boyd at 6.

Pidcock & Erisman bought 47 prime Iowa steers, averaging 1220, from J. M. Donnelly at 9,20—$50 premium.

M. Cornall to Rees & Burnell 18 head of pretty good cattle, averaging 20,150, at 8,30.

Keenan sold 14 head of fairish stock to Marks & Traurman at 7.

HOGS.

The arrivals of Hogs continue light, and with a steady shipping demand, the market rules firm, and prices are well sustained, ranging all the way from 8 to 10¼ for common to prime heavy averages, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. The eastern advices to-day reported both the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets well supplied, while New York, on the other hand, was firm and tending upward.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass 115 for Tucker to E. Smith & Co. at 9½; 91 for Holmes & Co. to Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 8,60.

Hedges & Taylor sold 72 for Foos & Wilson to Imhoff at 9½; 74 for same to E. Smith & Co. at 8,15; 59 for Studemyer to Singer & Imhoff at 9½; 26 for same to E. Smith at 8,40; 79 for Keiser & Super to Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 8¾; 100 for Given to same at 9½; 116 for same to same at 9¾.

Messenger, Gillett & Co. sold 115 to C. M. Keyes at 10½; 117 to Gilchreist & Co. at 10½—$5 off; 112 for R. A. Thompson to C. M. Keys at 10¼. Bought 14 from Keys at 8¾; 149 from Conklin at 9; 32 from Buhiam at 8,60; 235 from Conklin at 9½; 46 from Voorhees at 8¾; 58 from Cornell at 9; 148 from Bateman at 9,50; 96 from Evans at 9¾.

Pidcock & Erisman bought 75 from Crouse & Co. at 8,75; 171 from Harrington at 9,35; 53 from Cochran at 9,65; 6 from Hadden at 9,70.

Gilchreist & Co. bought 577 head of still fed from Woodward & Worthington at 10,30; 117 from Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 10¼. Shipped 504 head from Chicago—average cost here about 10,25.

Voter sold 84 to Imhoff & Singer at 10¾; 126 to same at 9,75; Tilden to same buyers 206 at 10¾.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market continues a little dull, particularly for common and inferior grades. Prime fat Sheep, suitable for retailing in the eastern market, were in good demand and sold readily at full prices—the difference made between clipped and wooled Sheep is about one cent per pound.

Smith & Talmage sold 190 head for Dickson to Pancoast at 5½; 179 for Brainard to Crowl at 5,60; 63 for Dickson to same buyer at 5,60; 25 for Dickson to Warner at 6¼; 207 for Williams to Pierce (clipped) at 6¼; 195 for Weaver to Aull & Myers, very common (clipped) at 3¼.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 151 head for Myers & Needy at 5¾; 208 for Doud to Lloyd at 4¼; 331 for Logan to Deitrich at 6,40; 31 for Eddy to Aull & Co. at 7,05; 180 for Logan to Pearce & Co. at 6,60; 180 for same to same at 5¾; 185 for Logan to Deitrich at 5,75; 189 for Doud to Cristler at 7.

Hedges & Taylor sold 98 head for Buell to Loyd at 4¾ (clipped) 218 for Bushy to Brant at 5,75—clipped; 180 for Cross to Pearce & Co. at 4; 146 for Jureman to Aull & Myers at 5¼; 60 for Keiser & Super to same buyers at 4½; 104 for Smith to same buyers at 5,60; 103 for Curtis to Copeland at 5; 73 for same to Juvenall at 5; 28 for same to McCurdy at 5; 202 for Cockins to Voorhees, (clipped) at 6; 177 for Keenan to Pearce at 7¾—wooled.

Pidcock & Erisman bought 103 head from Hedges & Co. at 5; 180 from McPherson at 5½; 61 from Campbell at 5½; 156 from same at 5½; 97 from same at 6,40; 290 from Wilson at 6¼. Shipped 650 clipped, bought in the west at 5,

H. Voorhees bought 156 head from C. Campbell at 5½; 97 from same at 6,40; 151 from Holmes & Co. at 5,75; 181 from Crawford & Hadden at 5,80.

E. T. Crawford sold 210 head at 5¼.

John Loyd bought 103 head from Aull & Myers at 6,60; 100 from same at 7¾; 100 from Cook at 6,40—clipped, averged 100 lbs; 208 from Holmes & Co. at 4¼.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

CRUDE—The market was again firm and a little excited to-day, and, compared with yesterday, prices have still further advanced; there was but little done, however, which was owing to the extreme views of holders. Sale of 2000 bbls, on spot, at 9¼c, and 500 to be dellvered within the next fifteen days at 9¼. Later in the day it was reported that 9¼c had been offered and refused, but for this we cannot vouch, and only it for what it is worth. Telegrams from Oil City report the market excited at $3 to $3,05 on creek, and $3,20 at that point, The arrivals are beginning to fall off considerably, and it is said that oil is scarce at the wells.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is also firm and considerably excited, with a strong upward tendency, though the volume of business continues light, in consequence of there being but very few sellers. We can report a "line" of 2500—500 each from August to December at 29c; 500 for May at 26¼c, and 500 for June at 27c. Late in the evening favorite fall months were held firmly at 30c, though up to that time, so far as we could learn, there were no buyers above 29c.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals reported today were as follows:

Ardesco Oil Co...2000	R. D. Cochran...2500
J. Gallagher..... 769	Fulton, M. & Co. 300
Total	5569

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 60 bbls residuum to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 75 do ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

G. W. Holdship, 188 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMETS PER A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 53 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 50 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 150 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co., 550 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 335 do do to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Buffum, Kehew & Co., 50 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A first-class Oil Refiner. Apply to W. P. LOGAN, Corner Hancock street and Duquesne Way.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—The reduction noticed in heavy Brown Sheetings, and also in a few marked Prints, yesterday, has helped to stimulate the demand, and consequently the market opened more actively, but before the close it was again rather dull in prices but no further change nor much prospect of a reduction in rates so long as Cotton keeps so high. Heavy Brown Sheetings in steady request at 17½a 18c for best makers; Merrimack D Prints 13½c; Waukegan do 12½c; Coates Spool Thread $1,10.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Petroleum is excited and higher; crude 17c, and refined in bond 26c. Flour is in good demand. Wheat is scarce and firm; sales of red at $3, and white at $3,25. Corn is unsettled and lower; sales of yellow at $1,23a1,24, and mixed western at $1,20a1,23. Oats steady at 86c for heavy, and 94a95c for light. Groceries are active at full rates.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 23.—Live Hogs dull and 10a15c lower, at $8,10a8,40 for light, $8,60a9 for middling to fair, and $9,25a9,75 for good to extra choice. Beef Cattle dull and 25a 50c lower; sales at $7,37½a7,90 for light shipping, and $8a8,50 for good shipping beeves.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—Beef Cattle dull and the market fully 1c lower, ranging at $15,50a17,50. Hogs are firmer for choice, ranging at $8,50, $9a10,87½. Receipts—2,016 hogs, and 599 head of cattle.

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Q. And do business in Philadelphia as well as Pittsburgh?

A. He had no house here, but transacted business through various parties.

Q. Do you know Mr. Grierson?

A. I do.

Q. The firm?

A. Bunker, Bro's. & Co. Office, Walnut street.

Q. Is he the managing partner in the city of Philadelphia?

A. He was. He is not a member of the firm now, I believe.

Q. What is his business now?

A. I think the same kind of business with Emil Schalk, but the exact capacity I don't know.

Q. You say you are engaged in the petroleum business?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of oil is usually shipped to Europe?

A, Chiefly refined oil.

Q. What does a barrel contain?

A. Varies from 40, 46, 46 and 47 gallons.

Q. What is meant by selling "short" or "long?"

A. "Short" represents the case of a party whose engagements to deliver are in excess of his contracts to receive. "Long" represents the case of a party whose stock on hand and engagements or contracts to receive are in excess of his engagements to deliver.

Q. Do you know of many of these contracts having been made last summer?

A. There are always large contracts on the market, sales made "long" and "short."

Q. What is meant by "spot" oil?

A. We mean oil on hand ready for immediate delivery.

Q. What is meant by "buyers option?"

A. "Buyers option" means to deliver upon certain terms within the time designated in the notification. For instance, "buyers option"—all the year—fifteen days" would be deliverable upon the buyer gtving that notice. "Buyers option" during a month the buyer would have the right to call upon the seller giving the required notice—"sellers option" just the reverse of this. In the absence of notice the custom is that contracts mature upon the last day of the month, no notice being required. Contracts are made in duplicate, one kept by the buyer and one by the seller, so that each can give notice.

Q. Do you know what the market for refined oil was in June, 1867—the middle and last of June?

A. During the last or part of June, the last perhaps, it was twenty-one cents for standard, while oil twenty-two cents was the last marked.

Q. Do you known of any sudden advance in the market early in July?

A. Early in July the market advanced rapidly several cents a gallon.

Q. What caused the advance?

A. A variety of circumstances operating upon the markets produced that change.

Q. State what they were?

A. In addition to the ordinary and regular demand for export, there was a large demand upon the part of speculators.

Q. Calls made?

A. Yes.

Q. State the details. I want the jury to be familiar with them.

A. It is my business to be posted in regard to the market and I know the fact that oil did largely advance, and there was a heavy speculative demand on the market, and there was a considerable amount called for delivery—reports of small stock and reports of "corners" attempted caused timid people to go into the market for fear they would be caught.

Q. Do you know Jules Crucy?

A. I do.

Q. Who are they?

A. In the petroleum business.

Q. Where is their office?

A. Walnut street below Second. They occupy two offices in the same square.

Q. How far from the Tacks?

A. Within a few doors.

Q. Do you know of their issuing printed circulars?

A. They were in the habit of issuing circulars weekly.

Q. Do you know of their having business with Tacks and Bunker Bros.?

A. They were very large brokers and were intimate with the parties named, and were in the habit of buying and selling for them.

Q. You saw this circular?

A. I received them regularly. They were sent around to the trade every week, and were a matter of public notoriety in that way.

Q. Do you know anything of the assertions made in this circular?

A. They were somewhat startling in their character, and therefore it was a subject of discussion in the trade.

Q. Were these assertions true or false?

Mr. Cassiday objects, and the objection was sustained.

Q. Do you know of the sudden rise in August and September. If so, state what caused it?

A. In August, after the rise in July, the market receded somewhat, and then advanced again in September and October.

Q. How high did it go in September?

A. The highest point I remember is 35 cents, and went as high as 37 in October.

Q. Will you state the cause of that rise?

A. The same answer with regard to the cause of the July rise will apply to this.

Q. Do you know of a rise in Antwerp?

A. I have never been in Antwerp, and our knowledge is derived from our cable dispatches received by parties who subscribed for them, and from this I know of a considerable rise there.

Q. What effect had that?

A. It acted upon the market here.

Q. What amount—25 cents?

A. I have stated the market reached 37 cents. The extreme rise in Antwerp was from 38 francs, and I don't remember any higher quotations than 57 francs.

Q. What did the market go down to in November and September?

A. The lowest point I remember in December was 20 and 21½.

Q. Did you or any of your principals get any of these contracts made for O'Connor through the Tacks?

A. One.

Q. Which?

A. The contract dated July 2, 1867, for one thousand barrels to M. and P. Bedette.

Q. Did you see Mr. Tack about that?

A. I did when the oil was demanded.

Q. What did he state?

A. He declined to deliver oil, and said he had no instructions from O'Connor to do so, and produced a telegraphic dispatch from O'Connor, telling him that he would not acknowledge the call. He declined to deliver, and subsequently a formal demand was made upon him as the agent for O'Connor, in the presence of two or three witnesses, who went in for that purpose, before whom the whole matter was discussed.

Q. Was there a margin put up?

A. There was a margin of one dollar per barrel. It was "buyers' option all the year," and there was a deposit of one thousand dollars. I bought the contract for my son-in-law, Mr. Bickley; and when making the negotiations, it was stated that the part of the bargain was the deposit of one thousand dollars as a margin. As a favor, I was asked to have the deposit made. I did so, and made the deposit with Peter Wright & Co. The deposit was made on the 9th of July. The contract, dated July 2d, was completed the 6th. I know from the statement of the Tacks, and the dispatch at that time, and also by a letter addressed by O'Connor to Crucey & Co., at the time the exchange took place. Tack said O'Connor had remitted him one thousand dollars as a margin, but had subsequently, by a telegraphic dispatch, refused to acknowledge the first or second call.

Mr. Cassidy. Acknowledge your call.

A. Yes; inserting as a reason that Tack had not deposited.

Mr. Hagert. That is not what he said.

Q. Did he state a reason?

A. I heard nothing at that time in regard to the Trust Company. The Tacks had not informed me of the Trust Company in connection with this contract or deposit; didn't hear of it until after the making of the contract. The reason he gave me was that O'Connor had sent them a telegraphic despatch, which they showed, alleging the deposit had not been made in accordance with the conditions of the sale.

Mr. Cassidy. That was your deposit?

A. That was their allegation and confirmed by the dispatch they showed me; and I could not understand it, and I asked for an explanation; and in making the formal demand, took with me two parties, and showed that the deposit had been made, and inquired if the repository, Peter Wright & Co., was not satisfactory; and they said it was, and I was at a loss to know the meaning of the difficulty.

Q. What did O'Connor say to you about it?

A. O'Connor was not in the city. Subsequent to that, or on or about the 30th of the month, I telegraphed O'Connor that he would be held for damages. O'Connor advised me that he would be on. He did come, and he and I went to Tack's office. At that time the subject was again discussed, and O'Connor then alleged, for the first time, that Tack had violated his instructions. I asked him in what particular. He told me that the deposit showed me was made in a certain Trust Company. I told him I had never heard of it; that the Tacks had never made any such request, and had filled up the contract when the deposit was made, and in addition, at the date of the maturity, they said they were satisfied with the deposit and the depository, and expressed regret that O'Connor had not delivered.

Q. Did they offer to make it good?

A. They did not, or make any offer for a compromise.

Q. In this discussion, was reference made to the letter book?

A. There was O'Connor's letter to Tack, and Tack's dispatches, a letter to O'Connor, and, I think, in the interim, at one time, Tack gave me a copy of the correspondence on the subject.

Q. Did he look at that letter?

A. Tack produced a letter, and read to me; and O'Connor asked to see whole of it; and to him the whole of it was shown, but not to me.

Q. What did he say when he saw the whole of that letter?

[Recess.]

FRIDAY, April 17, 1868.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Francis Batee, a witness called for the prosecution, was *sworn*:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Allegheny City.

Q. What is your business?

A. Refining oil.

Q. Do you know Mr. Frank Tack?

A. I do.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. I think about two years.

Q. Do you know his handwriting?

A. I am not positive that I do. I know I have seen it.

Q. Did you ever see him write?

A. I did.

Q. Do you say you would know his handwriting or not?

A. I am not positive that I would.

Q. [Paper exhibited to witness.] Do you know that to be his handwriting?

A. I do not

Q. From your knowledge of his handwriting, are you able to say whether you believe that to be his handwriting or not?

A. I am not.

Q. Do you know of any sudden calls made in July by which the price of oil was raised?

A. I do.

Q. About when did they take place?

A. From the 10th to the 15th. They were made by a number of parties.

Q. Do you know anything of Tacks making them?

A. I do.

Q. Just state your knowledge.

A. Tack Bros. called on P. Wessenberg & Co., on the 15th of July, for 500 barrels, deliverable in July, "buyers' option."

Q. Any other call?

A. There might have been a number, but not to us.

Q. Was there a large or small number of calls?

Mr. Cassidy. Do you know of your own knowledge? If not, do not state?

A. I only know from the rumors on the streets, of course.

Q. Do you know Emil Schalk?

A. I do.

Q. Did he ever have any talk with you about stopping a refinery? If so, state what it was?

A. Yes, sir; I had some conversation with him in regard to it. I think it was in the latter part of June. Mr. Schalk told me it would be better to stop our refinery, and buy oil to fill our contracts, as there would be a large demand, and we had better be prepared for it. We could buy the oil cheaper in Philadelphia than we could make it.

Q. Did you follow his advice?

A. No, sir.

Q. How came he to give you this advice?

A. Schalk and I were talking about some transaction we had during April and May, and I asked him what he thought of the market; what the prospects were. And that was the way he came to speak of it.

Q. Tell exactly what he said to you, or you to him, on the subject?

A. He said what I have stated before.

Cross-examined. [By Mr. Hagert.]

Q. You were a refiner, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could oil have been bought at that time at 22 cents?

A. That would have depended on the crude oil—upon what it costs to make it.

Q. Had not a number of refiners ceased operations at that time?

A. I think they had.

Q. Because it was cheaper to purchase oil than to make it?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. That was the fact—I understand you to say—that you could buy oil cheaper than you could manufacture it?

[No answer.]

Q. Why did you not cease manufactnring? You went on you say?

A. We went on and manufactured. Yes, sir.

Q. Why?

A. Because we thought it better to fill our contracts.

Q. You had your engagements to fill, and you wanted the money you had invested in your crude oil from the sale of the refined, and that is the reason you went on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These remarks you have just spoken of were brought out by your conversation about the state of the market?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Mann has asked you if you knew of certain "calls that put up the price of oil from the 1st to the 15th of July. Do I understand you to say that there were "calls?"

A. Yes, sir

Q. Was it due—this contract of yours?

A. It was due at any time in July that they chose to call for it, giving ten days notice.

Q. You expected to be called to deliver the oil in the month of July, according to your contract?

A. We did.

Q. Therefore you were "not surprised?"

A. Well; we were surprised,"

Q. Why?

A. Because we did not suppose, from the state of the market at the beginning of July, we would be "called" for the oil to deliver it before the last of the month.

Q. When was that "call" made.

A. On the 15th, for the 21st, delivery.

Q. Then it was not "called" until the middle of July?

A. No, sir

Q. [By Mr. Mann.] Can you state with whom your contract was?

A. Tack Brothers.

Q. You paid them the difference, did you?

A. No, sir; we furnished the oil through Waring & King. Waring and King bought the oil for us.

Q. [By Mr. Hagert,] They were your brokers?

A, Our brokers.

Q. At what price?

A. At 33 cents,

Q. What was the price you agreed to furnish for?

A. Twenty-eight cents.

Q. Did you pay the difference between 28 and 33.

A. We did.

Q. How?

A. Through our brokers. I paid the money to the brokers; they purchased it for us of course, and charged us with the difference.

Q. Do you know that they purchased any at all?

A. I do.

Q. From whom?

A. I don't know from whom they purchased the oil.

Q. Do you know whether they ever actually bought any oil and handed it over? Did not they buy somebody's "contracts?"

A. No, sir; they did not.

Q. Did they buy paper or oil?

A. They bought the oil.

Q. From whom?

A. I don't know from whom they bought it. I merely judge from their statements to us.

Q. From your knowledge, do you know whether they bought the oil or not?

A. Not from my direct knowledge.

[Mr. Mann, after some discussion between counsel, put the following:]

Q. What is the fact about the matter?

A. That Waring & King rendered us a statement that they had bought oil on our account.

[Defendants object to a further answer, and were sustained.]

Q. [By Mr. Hagert.] Had you not the evidence from your broker in Philadelphia that he actually delivered the oil in Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you know it?

A. By the account sales to us.

Q. Stating the number of gallons actually delivered and guaged by the guagers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you short of oil when you made the purchases to deliver that oil?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you no crude oil on hand?

A. We had crude oil on hand.

Q. Did you not get the benefit of the rise in the market on that oil, or could you not have got it?

A. Indirectly, we did.

[James O'Connor was again recalled by the prosecution.]

Q. Do you know Frank Tack's handwriting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. [Showing a paper.] Is that his handwriting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that letter delivered at your house?

A. Yes, sir; at my house in Pittsburgh.

[The paper is given in evidence.]

Daniel L. Miller, a witness for the prosecution, is recalled.

Q. [By District Attorney Mann.] Did you have any conversation with Schalk on the subject of "bulling" oil and raising prices?

A. Not that I remember, in those terms or words; I had conversations with Schalk at different times, during last summer, in which he was very confident—

By Mr. Hagert. State what he said?

A. Well, he said he would advise me very strongly to buy oil for the late months of the year, that it was inevitably bound to advance, was one statement.

Q. Did he give you any reasons for it, or make any allusions at all to this combination?

A. Schalk did give reasons for his opinions and faith in the price, and among those reasons were the purchases of large quantities or oil in Europe, and the power and control he himself and some others had over the market to some extent. The exact language he used I don't remember.

Cross-examined. [By Mr. Hagert.]

Q. You have been examined in the equiv proceedings in reference to this matter?

A. I have.

Q. You were asked as to the residences of those parties and their business. Where does Mr. Grierson reside?

A. He did at that time reside at Woodbury, New Jersey.

Q. Mr. Mann has asked you what "short" contracts and "long" contracts were. Did you ever hear of a "short" contract or a "long" contract?

A. I have in substance, but not in those words.

Q. When you gave a definition of this matter you meant "short" sales or "long" sales—that the party was "short" or "long" in oil?

A. As connected with contracts.

Q. When a man says he is short in oil, he does not, necessarily, mean he is not buying? If he is short and oil falls he necessarily must buy to fill his contracts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there not in the month of July what was called a very large "short" interest in the oil trade?

A. In June and July there was well understood to be in the market a large "short" interest.

Q. That is to say, there were a number of persons who had large quantites of oil to deliver, which they would have to go into market and buy?

A. That is so.

Q. I understood you to define "buyers' option" to be, that the purchaser has the right to call for the oil within the months specified for delivery or giving notice?

A. Certainly so.

Q. The object is to enable the buyer to "call" for the oil, when he will make money on the "call?"

A. Or when he wants it for delivery.

Q. Then the purpose of a purchase of what is known as "buyers' option," is either in order to have the oil to fill a contract, or to make a re-sale of it at a time when it can be sold profitably?

A. Those are the general objects contemplated in the purchase.

Q. As I understand you, if the buyer fails to call for it within the month, he is bound to take it at the end of the month?

A. That is the general principle and understanding.

Q. He is bound to take it in the month, his "option" is only as to the day of the month?

A. Yes, and the seller has the right to make him take it on the last day if he has given him no notice.

Q. Was there not a large number of vessels in the month of July loading with oil for Europe at the port of Philadelphia?

A. There was.

Q. How many can you state?

A. The exact number I cannot tell.

Q. About how many?

A. I am satisfied that the capacity of the vessels exceeded 100,000 barrels. I had a very distinct recollection at one time, I think from 140,000 to 150,000 barrels.

Q. For vessels loading?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that not an unusual amount of tonnage?

A. Very unusual.

Q. Did you ever know of such an amount before, in your experience?

A. Never.

Q. In order to supply that demand, was it not necessary that a large amount of oil should be forwarded from Pittsburgh to this market?

A. It was.

Q. And was there not large shipments over the railroad from Pittsburgh at that time?

A. There were.

Q. What was the effect upon the price of oil of a large and unusual demand for any one month?

A. The natural effect, of course, is to enhance the price to a considerable extent and in proportion to that demand.

Q. How many loading days are there, to which a vessel is entitled before she is compelled to pay what is called "demurrage"?

A. They vary materially, ranging according to the size of a vessel, from ten to forty days. The exceptions are rare outside of those limits.

Q. What is the average about?

A. I should think from twenty-five to thirty-five days.

Q. Suppose a vessel does not get her cargo on board within those twenty-five days—is she not compelled to pay a heavy sum for each days delay?

A. It is the almost univeral condition of charters that if the vessel is not loaded within the days specified in those charters the parties chartering the vessel are compelled to pay a penalty—generally in "pounds sterling" and in gold—every day which the vessel is detained. That amount varies according to the size of the vessel, and the special bargain at the time, ranging usually from four pounds sterling in gold, to as high, I think as 30 or 40 pounds sterling in gold per day.

Q. Is not the result of that to expedite the loading of vessels?

A. Unquestionably.

[Witness proceeds.]

I have paid for parties as high as $900 for "demurrage" on account of one vessel.

Q. That eats up the profit, does it not?

A. The parties thought so. I think it was well understood in one or both those months (July and August) some vessels that were on "demurrage;" but the most of them got their oil on board within their "lay days." I think it was in the month of July that I knew of Bunkers being under "demurrage."

Q. Do you know whether there was the usual rise in the Allegheny river in the summer and fall months of 1866 and 1867.

A. I was in Pittsburgh and on the river sometime during the year and witnessed the fact personally, that the river was unprecedentedly low.

Q. So that the stock which had accumulated on hand was being carried away and used up during these months of June, July and August, without any addition being made to it?

A. Yes, sir; there were very large contracts existing in Pittsburgh, and serious apprehensions were entertained of a very severe "corner" in the market. If the receivers should demand, as they had a right to do, they would render it impossible for the sellers to comply.

[Witness further answers.]

Crucy & Co. were petroleum brokers; their office is in Walnut street. I think I am a little nearer to Tack Brothers & Co. than they are. Except the shipping list of the *Commercial List* of Philadelphia, I do not think there were any other parties in Philadelphia in the regular habit of issuing circulars for the trade but Crucy & Co. There were circulars alse issued in Pittsburgh and New York for circulation among the trade.

Q. You have had business connections with Mr. Schalk?

A. I have.

Q. And with the Messrs. Tack?

A. I have, but not recently.

Q. Why?

A. Owing to a want of cordial feeling on their part towards me.

Q. You have had business connections with Bunker Brothers?

A. I have to a considerable extent in the past, but more recently not so much on account of the circumstances referred to.

Q. You have had some little business disagreement?

A. Not with the Bunkers.

Q. What is your regular business?

A. Brokerage and commission—buying and selling.

Q. You are not a refiner?

A. No, sir.

Q. In the course of your business, you have bought and sold for Mr. Schalk, have you not?

A. I have.

Q. And for Jules, Crucy?

A. No. I have bought and sold through them.

Q. You have had business dealings with them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And on joint account with them?

A. The Bunker Bros. I have had—not with others.

Q. And you have had dealings with all the trade?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And so have the Tacks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are all brokers, and enter into these transactions?

A. Whenever they see a chance to make money, or think they do.

Q. Then you are all in pursuit of money?

A. There is an amiable willingness to take it, if we can get it.

Q. Did you make any sales of oil for Mr. Schalk, either for or to him?

A. I did.

Q. Did you sell for him any oil on the 2d of July?

A. I did.

Q. How many barrels?

A. 3,000 barrels.

Q. To whom?

A. Taft, Lee & Co.

Q. When was that oil deliverable?

A. In each of the then remaining months of the year; from July to December.

Q. Did Taft, Lee & Co. call for that oil at the maturity of the contracts, or before?

A. The first one in July was "called" for by them, and delivered through me; I made the "call."

Q. Upon Mr. Schalk to furnish that oil?

A. I think the "call" was made upon him.

Q. Do you know of a sale of 4,000 barrels by Mr. Schalk to the National Refining Co. in the month of July?

A. I know it from the fact that I resold these contracts back to Schalk.

Q. Did you purchase any oil for Bunker Bros. in the month of June?

A. I bought through Rose, Amboul & Co., of Bunker Bros. 1,500 barrels, deliverable either in the latter end of June, or early in July; I think the latter end of June.

Q. Was that delivered to you?

A. It was.

Q. Was that oil actually delivered to you?

A. Actually oil, and at a low price, 22 cents a gallon; that is my recollection.

Q. What was the market price when it was delivered to you?

A. To get that, I should have to refer to a memorandum, but I think it was higher.

Q. You made a profit on it?

A. Very little—if any.

Q. You had previously sold it?

A. Yes, there was very little difference; the contract was honorably, and irrespective of the market price.

Q. I understood you to say that Mr. O'Connor had refused to acknowledge your "call;" what did you say was the reasou he gave for it, when you called for the delivery of the oil under the Badetty contract.

A. If you will allow an explanation of the facts with regard to that contract—

Q. What was O'Connor's reason for the refusal?

A. Well, it was called for the first on the 5th of July. He then declined it, because he said he had not yet accepted the contract. On the 9th the "call" was made. On the 24th Tack advised me of the difficulty on his part, and on the 29th or 30th of July at the subsequent interview of Tack and O'Connor. The ground was gone over both by the Tacks and O'Connor, as I have before related; the difficulty being, as stated by O'Connor, that the deposit was not made, which I could not understand.

Q. Did Mr. Tack furnish you with a copy of the telegram and letter?

A. He did subsequently to the maturity of the contract, but never anything before.

Q. Was not that one reason that was alleged on the part of Mr. O'Connor, that you had not put up a "margin," your $1,000 on time?

A. Not on the question of time. He denied the fact of its being done.

Q. Is that Mr. O'Connor's handwriting?

[Witness is shown a telegram.]

A. I have no doubt of it.

Q. Did you ever see that telegram before?

A. I have no recollection of ever having seen it before.

[The paper identified by witness was read as follows:]

"You failed in your contract by failing to deposit the money agreed upon, and have no claim on me. I will see you personally on Monday."

This is to Mr. P. Badetty.

A statement that he (O'Connor) would be here on the 30th was in some manner communicated to me. On more mature reflection, I think it might have been that telegram which gave me the information.

Mr. Cassidy. In asking whether you ever saw that telegram, we mean to ask whether the substance of it was known to you?

A. I never saw that paper, of course, but the fact that he was to be here on the 30th was in some manner communicated to me; whether through that dispatch or through Crucy, or of something of that from O'Connor, I, of course, cannot remember.

[Four telegraphic dispatches handed to witness to examine, in regard to which he says:]

Two of them are in my hand-writing, and the other two are in the hand-writing of Mr. O'Connor.

The two in my hand-writing were dispatches sent by me to O'Connor; and the two in his hand-writing are the replies. The two are dated July 2d and 3d. There would appear to be a discrepancy in the dates, because my dispatch is certainly in reply to this dispatch, apparently dated one day earlier or else is in reply to a letter. I think it is in reply to that dispatch. My dispatch is dated the second but should be the third.

[Witness then read dispatches.]

Q. By Mr. Hagart. In that copy of a dispatch (which Mr. O'Connor showed you, you say) were there not positive instructions to retain that $1,000 deposit?

[Objected to.]

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, re-called.

Q. You were the owner of some of these contracts of Mr. O'Connor's, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. O'Connor pay you the consideration for them?

A. He did. He paid Mr. Lyons and myself $4,000.

Q. When?

A. It was early in the month of November very early in the month. It was after the first of November when he paid us the money. This is the amount of the check; our names are not on that, but that is the check.

Q. Had you any contracts with Tack Bros. for oil during June, July and August?

A. Those contracts were all made between the refineries that I represented, Pittsburgh and the Messrs. Tacks.

[Certain contracts were here produced in evidence. [Objected to.] Contracts dated Feb. 8, 1867, then offered. [Objected to.] Ground taken that the Commonwealth should produce all defendants contracts of sale and purchase, &c. [Objection overruled.]

Q. Were you to deliver oil to them in June according to that contract?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent?

A. 5000 barrels at twenty-six cents per gallon.

Q. What was the price of oil when you delivered it?

A. I do not exactly remember what was the price of oil in the latter part of June last. I think it was a little lower than 26—a little lower than they were to pay for it.

Q. By Mr. Hagert.—The Tack's were losers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They lost by that decline?

A. They would if they held the contracts to that time.

Q. [By Mr. Mann.] Were you invited to be one of the losers in this matter?

A. Yes, sir. I was called upon by Mr. Theo. Tack and Mr. Schalk. They wanted me to subscribe and pay up a certain amount of money, and so on.

Q. What was their proposition?

A. They proposed to buy 60,000 barrels of refined oil in Antwerp.

Q. Who did that?

A. Mr. Theo. Tack and Mr. Schalk were the parties that called upon me.

Q. What was the proposition they made?

A. They proposed that this 60,000 barrels of oil would be purchased in Antwerp through some agent of theirs, and the party subscribing to the paper would pay up $2,00 a barrel on every barrel subscribed as a "margin."

Q. It was $120,000 for 60,000 barrels?

A. That would be it, if the sixty was subscribed according to the terms of the paper.

Q. About what time was this?

A. It was the last of August or beginning of September.

Q. You did not go into that?

A. No, sir, I did not subscribe.

Q. You heard nothing more about it?

A. No, sir, I did not hear any thing more of its amounting to any thing.

Q. You knew it fell through?

A. Well, I believe that arrangement did fall through.

Q. What was the price in Antwerp—lower or higher?

A. I do not remember.

Q. What was said about it?

A. Well, the gentleman represented that it would be a profitable arrangement for us to go into. I am not exactly clear whether they said it was on account of extremely low price of it or whether they hoped to advance the market price by getting possession of it. I think it was that by getting possession of the 60,000 barrels with these 24,000 barrels the price would advance. I did not hear any thing more of the movement that was on foot at that time.

P. J. CHASE [before examined] was again recalled.

A. [The witness answers that he knows A. J. Reynolds, of Pittsburgh; that he believed Reynolds to be a clerk of Schalk's, though knowing so little about him he (witness) could not say much. Had not seen his writing.]

[The dispatch of Reynolds to Schalk was here offered but objected to.]

S. L. FULLWOOD, *sworn*.

A. I am in the Western Union Telegraph office, Pittsburgh. That dispatch is from A. J. Reynolds to E. Schalk. I put that number on it myself. I do not know Reynolds.

That message is "timed"—that is, it shows the signature of the operator sending and receiving and the time it was sent. I only know it was sent from that. The messages that were sent have that on them.

Several letters, one of June 10, 1857, were here offered; objected to; admitted and read in evidence.

PITTSBURGH, June 10, 1867.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Esq.

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find telegram which we have just received from our A. H. T. The latter has called on you twice to-day, once to leave notice of Badetty's, which, we presume, you received, and to show you the enclosed telegram. We would like you to call on us, say 10 A. M.

Yours, truly,

TACK BROS. & Co.

P. T. CHASE again called.

Q. [By Mr. Mann.] This is the cipher-book from which you produced the names?

A. I believe that to be the book.

Q. Look at it and say whether "Foreman" does not mean James O'Connor?

A. Yes, sir; according to this book "Foreman" means James O'Connor.

Q. "Faction" means Bunker Bros.?

A. Yes, sir, according to this book.

Cross-examined.

[Witness answers:]

A. This is a printed book. The title page reads; "Telegraphic Cipher for the use of Brokers and Dealers in Petroleum; compiled and arranged by B. W. Flack, of Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, Pittsburgh, Pa."

Q. The page on which you find O'Connor's name is under the head of "Brokers and Dealers?"

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. O'Connor's name was known to Mr. Flack?

A. Principally as a dealer, I presume.

Q. And was put in by Mr. Flack as being so known to the trade?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. [By District Attorney Mann.] What name corresponds to "Favorite?"

A. Charles Lenning.

Q. Is he a chemist?

A. Yes sir; he was a very large dealer in oil.

Q. [By Hagert.] Was Mr. Lenning a dealer in oil?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he not a partner in the Fairview Refinery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore he was a dealer in oil as well as a dealer in drugs and chemicals.

A. I thought he was the chief partner in the Fairview Oil Refinery.

Q. And a very large dealer in oil?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to have it clear. This book was used by the Tacks for two or three days and then abandoned?

A. Yes, sir; it was used at times. As a general thing it was not used.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FRED AIMS.....MANAGER.
GEO. H. BARTON.....STAGE MANAGER.

THIS EVENING, farewell benefit of Miss LEO HUDSON, on which occasion will be presented the great sensational drama entitled the CATARACT OF THE GANGES, introducing her celebrated trained mare, "Black Bess."

Grand Hudson Matinee on Saturday afternoon.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn'a ja30:k67F

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GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,

mh10: PROPRIETOR.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions and Remonstrances—Reports of Committees—The Soldiers' Monument—Vehicle License, &c.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny City Councils was held Thursday evening, April 23d, in the Council Chambers City building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Black, Brown, Callery, English, Faulkner, Gang, Gwinner, Hall, Hartman, Jahn, Motheral, Myler, Patterson J. C., Patterson A., Phillips, Riddle, Reiter, Smith A. D., Smith Wm. and President McBrier.

Absent—Messrs. Krebs, Reed, Weise, Wettach.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. Myler presented a petition asking for the widening of Canal street ten feet, and an alley between Canal and Jefferson street twenty-eight feet. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Also a petition to grade and pave Gray's alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Brown, a petition for a change of grade on Jalappa street. Referred to Committee on Streets and Ways.

Mr. Reiter, a petition for a grade to be established on Walker street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Brown, a petition for water on Allegheny avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Black, a petition for water pipes on Fayette street. Referred to Committee on Water.

Also a petition for water pipe on Western avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

M. A. Patterson a petition for water pipes on Locust street, Referred to Water Committee with power to act.

Also for water pipe on Hamlin street. Referred to Water Committee with power to act.

Mr. Motheral a remonstrance againt the grading of Killbuck street. Referred to the Committee on streets.

Also a petition for water pipe on Adams street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. A. Patterson, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Allegheny avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the burning of bituminous coal on railway cars and locomotives within the city limits. Adopted.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Mr. Gwinner, chairman of the Committee on Street Railways, presented the following report:

Gentlemen.—Your Committee on Street Railways would report in relation to the removal of the track of the P. A. & M. P. R. Co., from the side to the centre of Lacock street, a petition for which was referred to them, that the city has no power to effect the removal, as is shown by the accompanying opinion of the City Solicitor:

OPINION OF THE CITY SOLICITOR.

The only control or power the city has over the Railway Company is contained in the act of Assembly incorporating said company, and the city ordinance accepted by said company, and it is not defined in either of them on what part of the street the track shall be laid, and having laid and operated it to the present time it is conclusive.

The Railway company has the right to lay two tracks on Lacock street. They could not lay both in the centre of the street, hence this would be more inconvenient than at present, which answers your reasons for moving the track.

If the city had the right to compel the company to move its track to the centre of the street, it has the power to move it any place and at any time, and the city could oppress the company by compelling it whenever she should take a notion, to incur the expense and inconvenience of moving the tracks, which the law would not countenance. J. C. McCOMBS.

The report was received.

Mr. Riddle, a resolution authorizing the Committee on Police to prepare an ordinance relating to projecting signs on buildings. Adopted.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Myler, chairman of the committee on streets, submitted the following report:

Gentlemen—Your committee on streets beg leave to report that they had before them the petition of the property holders on Allegheny avenue, from Rebecca street to the river, asking that the paving of said avenue be stopped at said street. Upon inquiry into the matter they find that there is no necessity at present for paving that portion of the avenue, and accordingly submit the accompanying ordinance, repealing so much of the ordinance authorizing the paving of said avenue as provides for the portion above mentioned.

They report adversely to the petition of parties remonstrating against the grading and paving of Park street.

They report favorably in the matter of the petitioners for the paving of the following streets, ordinances for which are submitted herewith:

Middle street, from North avenue to Knoll street; Union avenue, from Ohio street to Church avenue; Fulton street, from Ohio avenue to Sheffield street; Blair's Alley in the Second ward; Grant avenue, from P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. to Lincoln avenue; Juniata street, from Sedgwick to Beaver avenue, and Madison avenue, from the terminus of the pavement at the old city line, to the point of intersection of said avenue with East street.

They also report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Ohio avenue, from Grant avenue to the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—the public convenience requiring it.

They report adversely to the petition of N. B. Hogg, for release from the payment of a portion of the assessment on him for the Canal sewer, as it is now too late to afford him any relief.

They present herewith maps prepared by the City Engineer in accordance with an act of Assembly, recently passed, dividing the city into sewerage districts, and heartily recommend their approval.

Many papers, such as proposals, specifications and contracts in blanks being needed in connection with the business of constructing sewers and grading and paving streets, they offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be instructed to prepare and have printed forms of such documents as may be necessary in transacting the business connected with the construction of sewers and the grading and paving of streets.

The report was received,

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

The ordinance relating to the repeal of a portion of the ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Allegheny avenue was not adopted.

The ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Fulton street was amended so as to extend the work to Western avenue. C. C. non-concurred. S. C. adhered and asked a Committee of Conference. In C. C. report of Committee accepted and the ordinance referred back to the Committee.

The several remaining ordinances referred to in the report were adopted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Select and Common Council of the City of Allegheny:

Your Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have ascertained that the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company have paid to the Treasurer the amount of tax formerly paid to the borough of Manchester, and that the amount is embraced in the $660 reported in the annual statement, on page 24 of the Annual Reports for the year 1867. Your Committee also report a certified copy of an act of Assembly supplementary to an act relating to vehicle licenses and an ordinance increasing the rates to be charged on vehicles subject to license, and amending the former ordinance. Also certified copies of acts of Assembly relating to Sewers and Salt Inspectors.

Report was received and the ordinance referring to the vehicle license was adopted. C. C. non-concurred. S. C. adhere and asked a Committee of Conference. In C. C. the report of the committee, which recommended the passage of the ordinance, was received, and a motion to concur with S. C. in passing the ordinance was decided in the negative by a vote of 26 to 4.

Mr. A. Patterson, a resolution authorizing the opening of a street from Western avenue to Ridge street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Motheral, a resolution for the paving of Fulton street from Ohio avenue to Washington avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Riddle moved that the Act of Assembly relative to the Inspection of Salt be referred to the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance. Adopted.

Mr. English moved that the Act of Assembly relative to sewarage districts be referred to the Committee on Streets to prepare an ordinance. Adopted.

Mr. English offered a resolution instructing the committee on Engines to put a gong in the Ellsworth Hose company's building of a corresponding size to those in other Engine Houses in the city. Referred to committee on Engines.

Mr. Callery, of Duquesne borough desired to state that the present members from that district were not opposed to annexation, as had been stated in some of the city papers.

The President said that he had understood that the Mayor had issued his proclamation for an election of councilmen in that district, and he supposed that there would be a contest.

Mr. Hall said he was informed that the city Solicitor held that it was compulsory upon the Mayor to do so, and that the only thing councils could do would be to adhere to the action in admitting the present members, and allow the contestants to test the matter in the courts.

Mr. Myler called up an ordinance for the grading and paving of Killbuck street, which had been laid over at the last meeting. Passed.

Also a resolution for the opening of Rebecca street from Cory street to Federal. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Callery moved that fifty copies of the ordinances relative to wharfage be printed for the use of the Wharfmaster in Duquesne borough. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Brown called up the report of the viewers on Washington street, which had been laid over at the last meeting.

Mr. Myler said that the report had been referred back to the Commissioners and had not yet been reported upon.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare rules and regulations for the establishment of a Board of Health of Allegheny City. Adopted, and Messrs. Philips and Hall appointed in S. C. In C. C. Messrs. Tate, Richardson and Comley were appointed.

In all business not otherwise noticed C. C. concurred with Select Council.

Councils adjourned.

Common Council.

Present Messrs. Brown, Blair, Cutler, Clark, Comley, Dunham, Fleming, Eyster, Hanna, Hastings, Hockaley, Kennedy, Lindsay, Lee, Megraw, Mayer, McDonald, McNeile, Reed, Saints, Richardson, Tate, Voegtly, White, Warner and President Slagle.

The minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Warner presented a petition for water pipes on Manhattan street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. McDonald presented a resolution instructing the enclosure of the Diamand Squares, and giving permission to the Mayor to allow circuses, &c. their use at the rate of $50 per day. Carried.

Mr. Hanna presented a petition praying that James street be graded. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Tate presented a petition from Mr. Warran, agent for a menagerie, asking permission to erect a bulletin board in front of the Post Office. Petition received and permission granted.

Mr. Voegtly presented a petition for water pipe on Long Lane, between Perry street and Spring Garden Run. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. McNeile presented a remonstrance against the paving of Killbuck street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Mayer presented a petition from Thomas Bosworth, asking that his property on Beaver Avenue be drained. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Mr. Eyster presented a petition for a grade on Union street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Lindsay presented a communication from Capt. James Gordon, stating that he would have the city property insured in a good company at a low premium if desirable. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. Voegtly presented a resolution instructing the authorities to request the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to place their wires on the poles of the Alarm telegraph from Chestnut street to East Lane. Adopted. S. C. non-concurred and referred to Committee on Engines.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution offering the Soldier's Monumental Association any part of the Common Grounds as a site for the Monument, and further tendering sufficient stone to build the foundation. Adopted.

DIVISION OF WARDS.

Mr. Dunham, Chairman of the Committee on Division of Wards, presented the following report;

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Division of Wards had under consideration the resolution relating to the division of the Third, Fourth and Seventh wards, in connection with Duquesne borough, and would report adversely in the matter, inasmuch as the residents of the wards interested are opposed to any division, and no good reason can be given therefor.

The report was received.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

Mr. White, Chairman of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, submitted the following report:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Wharves and Landings desire to state that the firm of Zug & Co. is now and has been engaged in filling out the south bank of the Allegheny river beyond the established high water lines, and we would offer the following resolution to prevent their encroachments:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to enter suit against Zug & Co. for encroaching upon the limits of the Allegheny river by filling out material beyond the established high-water line thereof.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

In all business not otherwise noted S. C. concurred with Common Council.

On motion adjourned.

Fine Stone Work.

The finest and most masterly pieces of workmanship in the stone cutting line in this city, are those displayed on the new and elegant National Bank of Commerce building and the Turner's Hall. This work was performed by Messrs. Fred. Altvater & Co., the well known stone cutters and masons, and proprietors of the extensive steam stone saw mill, Pasture Lane, Allegheny city. These gentlemen occupy a front place in their business and perform their work, not only in the highest and most satisfactory style of art, but likewise at the most reasonable prices. They keep hearth stones and flag stones always on hand, and attend promptly to all orders for any kind of stone work for houses, cemeteries, &c. We commend this firm in hearty terms to our readers, knowing them to be eminently worthy of patronage.

Presbyterian Union.

In yesterday's GAZETTE we gave the proceedings of the Youngstown Presbyterian Convention up to about half-past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. After the close of our report the discussion was continued on the second resolution of the Committee on Business. The Rev. Mr. Wylie, of New Castle, offered the following as an addition to the resolution: "But as various collections of Psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in this respect shall not be required."

He stated that this amendment was in the words of the Philadelphia Basis. He did not offer it on his own account, but at the request of others. Pending its consideration, the Convention adjourned till half past seven o'clock in the evening, Rev. X. Betts concluding by prayer.

On re-assembling in the evening the Assembly engaged in devotional exercises under the direction of the President, after which the consideration of the amendment offered in the afternoon was resumed. The whole subject of Psalmody was discussed at great length by the following gentlemen among others: Rev. Geo. K. Ormond, Rev. B. K. Ormond, Rev. L. B. Wilson, Rev. J. H. Peacock, Rev. W. T. Wylie, A. B. Cornell, Esq., Rev. Dr. Douglas, and Rev. Dr. Bittenger.

It would be impracticable to give the speeches of these gentlemen or even a synopsis of them. Nor is it necessary, as almost every one who has paid any attention to the subject is familiar with all the arguments *pro* and *con*, on this question. It could not be expected that anything new could be said on the one side or the other. All the arguments on both sides were only old sayings in a new form. The discussion, although warm at times, was of the most fraternal character. No one lost his temper, nor was anything offensive said by the speakers on either side. The audience seemed to be quite delighted, and many of them acknowledged that they had got new light on the subject. At a late hour the Convention adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Immediately after assembling on Thursday morning the Convention spent some time in exercises of devotion, and then resumed the discussion of the Psalmody question. The President very properly decided that speakers must confine themselves to the amendment before the house, and not discuss the general subject, After the proposal of many amendments and much discussion, the following substitute was adopted, only two voting in the negative:

"The Book of Psalms, which is of divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the Church in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God. Therefore, we recommend that a new and faithful version of the Psalms be provided as soon as practicable; to which may be added a faithful translation of such other portions of the Word of God as may be suitable matter of praise; which book, when prepared and adopted, shall be *the* Psalmody of the Church."

The third resolution of the report was then taken up, when a lengthened "conference" was had on the subject of secret societies. It was contended that secret, oath-bound societies are incompatible with republican institutions, subversive of Christian life, and that the Government should tolerate no secret society except that of a military character, and which is under its own control. Secret societies found no mercy in the Assembly. There was no one to speak a word in their behalf. No formal action was taken on the subject.

The whole report, as amended, has been adopted.

The Clerk was instructed to publish an official account of the proceedings in the *United Presbyterian*, *Christian Herald*, *American Presbyterian* and *Presbyterian Banner*. The Convention then adjourned, finally, with prayer by Rev. Dr. Douglas.

The Convention was large, but not as large as the good people of Youngstown expected. Much interest was taken in the proceedings, and the general impression was that the Convention had done much good. After comparing notes it was found, as the almost unanimous adoption of the resolutions indicated, that there is not anything of great importance to keep the churches represented apart much longer.

Pittsburgh Infirmary.

The annual meeting of the Board of Visitors of this institution, so long and favorably known in this community as "Passavant's Hospital," because of the connection of this gentleman with it from its commencement, was held yesterday afternoon. After its organization by the election of Hon. Thomas M. Howe as Cnairman, and C. Zug, Sr., as Secretary, Rev. Mr. Passavant, the Director, read an interesting report, giving a detailed account of its operations during the past year and a statement of its financial condition. This, with the report of the Physician, will be duly published. But, for the information of our readers, many of whom are the warm friends of the worthy charity, we take the liberty of giving a few of the leading details from these papers.

It appears, that since the commencement of the Infirmary, in 1849, there have been no less than *four thousand one hundred and seventy-five* sick persons admitted to its benefits. Of these, 284 were under treatment during the past year, and of these, 192 were discharged cured; 18 improved; 6 unimproved; 5 dismissed; 36 died, and the remainder were in the Hospital at the date of the report. These persons are of almost every nationality, religion and character, the statistics of the Physician's Report placing beyond contradiction the impartial and catholic working of this institution among the suffering of every order, color and clime.

The income of the Hospital during the past year, from all sources, amounted to $7,374,31, of which sum $3,787,08 were from subscriptions and donations from individuals, societies and churches, and $3,587,23 from patients or their friends, showing that nearly one half the support of the Institution comes from this source, though fully *two-thirds of all the patients are cases of charity.* The expenses for carrying on the Hospital, during this same time, were $7,602,21, leaving a balance against the Institution of $227,90—or, in other words, are empty treasury and a debt to that amount! This ought not to be, especially with a house full of sick, and we are confident, *will not be, when the fact is known!*

The few legacies which have been left to this Institution, at different times, are safely invested for the support of a certain number of charity beds. This fund ought to be largely increased, and the hospital secured against the fluctuations of business and the changes of life. Our citizens, to whom God has entrusted property, could not do a better act than to remember this Institution in their wills, and thus connect the influence of their name and their example with the exercise of mercy to the suffering. A purer and holier charity does not exist, and we predict for it a larger measure of public confidence and usefulness than ever.

Immense Sale of Boots and Shoes.—The immense stock of boots and shoes which a few days ago were offered for sale at the great boot and shoe emporium, the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, No. 55 and 57 Fifth street, have all been disposed of and replaced by another equally as large and of a superior quality, being all first-class custom made work. Notwithstanding this they are being disposed of at the same low rates which induced so many to purchase of the former stock.

Fire in Allegheny.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the flax seed oil mill of De Haven & Co., on Middle alley, Allegheny, but it was discovered in time to be extinguished by the employes before any serious damage had been done. Two alarms were given, one from box 26 and the other from 34, to which the firemen responded promptly, but their services were not required, as the flames were subdued before their arrival.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch a discharge was granted and certificate awarded to Charles S. Dodge, of Titusville, Crawford county.

A petition for final discharge was filed by C. J. Erwin, of Venango, Franklin county. The usual orders were made by Court.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of McKnight Bros. vs. the Allegheny Fertilizer Co., reported yesterday, was concluded. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of J. P. Day vs. Archibald Ellison. This was an action to recover a judgment note. On trial.

The Concert Last Night—A Brilliant Success.

There assembled last evening at the Academy of Music one of the most refined and fashionable audiences we have ever seen drawn together in Pittsburgh. It was the occasion of the rendition of Rossini's heaven-inspired *Stabat Mater*, under the direction of Prof C. Tetedoux. To say that the concert was a brilliant and charming success would be only repeating the universal expression of those in attendance. Seldom, if ever before, has a Pittsburgh audience been favored with so grand a musical offering, and whosoever missed the occasion of last evening deprived himself of rare entertainment. There were on the stage some sixty ladies and gentlemen, each the possessor of a sweet and cultured voice, and all trained to sing in marvellous harmony with each other. This was an array of amateur home talent of which we are justly proud, and it spoke volumes in praise of the refinement and culture of our people. The powerful chorus was ravishingly grand, while the duets, solos and trios were as sweet morsels of musical food as the most correct taste could desire. We cannot speak in too high terms of praise of M'lle de Lussan, the famous New York soprano, who nobly sustained the highest national reputation as a sweet and finished vocalist. She has wonderful powers of vocalization. Her voice is rich, mellow, full and sweet, and under such perfect control that the most difficult passages and tenderest gems lose none of their force or beauty in her renditions. Miss Dihm, Miss Rinehart, Miss Yoder, Miss Porter, Miss Henne, Miss McCandless, Miss Benham, and Messrs. Zimmerman, Bussman, Breed, Edwards, and the many other performers who joined in this grand interpretation of Rossini, acquitted themselves in splendid manner, and the audience retired delighted with the entertainment. Prof. Tetedoux has reason to congratulate himself on the success he achieved last evening at the Academy. To night the second concert will be given, when M'lle. de Lussan will appear for the last time in this city, and when a rare programme embracing the names of many of our most talented home amateurs, will be offered.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record, before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 22d, 1868:

John Wilson to John Telford, May 27, 1867; tract of land in Crescent tp., containing 14 acres, 1 rood and 37 perches.....$675

Wm. A. Herron, guardian, et al., to Geo. Schlittenberger, Nov. 23, 1867; tract of land in Reserve tp., containing 5 acres, 3 roods and 4 perches.....$400

Henry Wiseman to John Skiples, trustee, April 1, 1868; lot in Baldwin tp., containing 1½ acres.$950

Jacob Mutzig to Charles Reck, April 7, 1868; lots Nos. 1 and 16 in Mutzig's plan in Reserve tp., 75 by 200 feet.....$1,000

John B. Bosch to Jacobine Gutherlet, April 10, 1868; lot No. 39 in John Brown's plan of East Birmingham, on Harmony street, 20 by 60 feet.....$1,500

Pittsburgh Coal Company to Benedict Beaudt, April 15, 1868; tract of land in Lower St. Clair tp., containing 46 acres, 3 roods and 25 perches.....$6,000

Joseph H. Gazzam, trustee, to D. McCafferty, Feb. 15, 1868; lots Nos. 259 to 266, inclusive, in Gazzam's plan in Pitt tp., on Pennsylvania avenue and Soho street.....$12,500

Robert Watson to John H. Young et al., April 22, 1868; lot on Washington street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 42 by 100 feet.....$3,500

J. P. Fleming to Ferdinand Schlotter, May 16, 1867; lots Nos. 14, 15, 30 and 31 in Fleming's plan, on Ridge street, First ward, Allegheny City, 40 by 125 feet.....$1,800

Hannah Wood et al., to the Dollar Savings Bank, March 2, 1868; half of lot No. 210 in Col. Woods' plan of lots on Third street, Pittsburgh, 60 by 85 feet, with buildings.....$12,000

Geo. McCombs to Mrs. Keziah McWilliams, April 1, 1868; lot No. 1 in Bailey's plan of East Liberty, 60 by 198 feet, with buildings.....$500

Alfred McWilliams to Mary E. McCombs, April 22, 1868; the above described lot.....$500

C. Hanson Love to Emily Beebe, Jan. 31, 1866; lot No. 136 in Love's plan in Chartiers tp., 25 by 100 ft. on Main street.....$100

Christian Goebel to Robert B. Petty, April 22, 1868; lot in Mount Washington, 60 by 150 feet.....$950

Robert B. Petty to Johanna Goebel, April 22, 1868; the above described lot.....$950

Jerry and William Reynolds to Oliver Griffith, March 28, 1868; lot in Lawrenceville, on Covington street, 25 by 130 feet.....$1,900

Joseph Laurent, trustee, to G. Barber, April 16, 1868; five lots in Collins township, fronting on Orphans' avenue 162 feet by 147 feet deep.....$600

Wm. Winters to W. W. Rigdon, May 1, 1867; lot on Ridge street, Pitt tp., containing 1 acre and 26 perches.....$2,212

C. Hanson Love to Emily Beebe, Jan. 31, 1866; lot on Marion avenue, Chartiers tp., 25 by 100 ft.$100

Serious Accident.

Patrick Duncannon, a bricklayer, met with a serious accident at the Kensington Iron Works, in the Eighth ward, about ten o'clock Thursday morning. He was engaged in repairing one of the large stacks at the furnace, and found it necessary to ascend the inside. When about forty feet from the bottom he found a place that needed repairing and commenced removing bricks and relaying them, when the stack suddenly toppled over, carrying him with it and throwing him into a metal yard about thirty feet distant. He was considerably bruised and cut about the face and body. He was removed to his residence on Tunnel street, in an almost insensible condition. His injuries, although severe, are not thought to be of a serious character.

William Rugget, a Welshman, residing on Ross street, was slightly injured by some of the falling bricks.

Assault and Battery.

Mary Jones made information before Alderman Thomas, charging Hall Cook with assault and battery. The difficulty grew out of a discussion between the child of Miss Jones and the defendant, and it is alleged by the prosecutrix that the defendant kicked her boy and otherwise abused him. A warrant was issued and the defendant arrested and held to bail.

Cook, the defendant in the above case, made an information before the same Alderman, charging Mary Jones with assault and battery, alleging that she slapped him in the face. A warrant was issued and the defendant arrested and held to bail for her appearance at Court.

Alleged Fraud.—A. C. Newman, a clothier on Ohio street, Allegheny, made information before Alderman Mullin, yesterday, charging Albert Coquet with obtaining goods under false pretense. He alleges that in November last the accused obtained goods to the value of $103.50, and recently obtained from him $15 in money, representing that he had money coming to him from the estate of his mother in France. A power of attorney was executed and forwarded with a draft for one thousand francs, but it appears he had no money or estate either present or prospective in that country. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

The Return of Spring.—Bright Spring is here with its warm, heart gladdening sun and deliciously perfumed breezes. All nature wears a new livery, and Liebler, the skillful Trunk Manufacturer, No. 104 Wood street, continues to supply his numerous wholesale and retail patrons with the best articles in his line, offered in this market. Mr. Liebler's is the only house where Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Satchels, &c., are exclusively made and dealt in. His stock is very large and presents admirable assortment, while his prices are exceedingly reasonable.

Alleged Robbery.

B. L. Kelly, a shoemaker, residing at Turtle Creek, who came to the city last night on the Emigrant train, reported to the police at about one o'clock this morning that he had been robbed of sixty-five dollars. He alleges that after he got off the train he was accosted in front of the Rush House by three men, who offered to take him to a hotel. They placed him in a wagon and took him to a bad house on the hill, where they deprived him of his money as above stated. A man named Thomas Divine was arrested and locked up. Kelly identifies him as one of the party that robbed him. The police are after the other two.

Magnificent Display.

The finest display of silver ware ever made in this city may now be seen at the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, No. 55 and 57 Fifth street. The stock comprises everything in the line of silver goods from a delicate salt spoon to a massive and most elaborately carved coffee set. The sale of these goods commenced yesterday, and will be continued at private sale, at auction prices, until the entire stock is disposed of. Persons wishing to purchase silver ware of any description will do well to examine this splendid assortment.

Try it and You Will Say so Too.

PAIN PAINT cannot be beat;
Use it the people will.
Pain leaves in head or feet,
For all can prove it still
The oldest ulcer heals,
The inflammation goes;
Salt Rheum, most rapid yields,
Or pimples on the nose.
Cancers it will cure,
And pain leaves right away;
It certain will, that's sure,
Just test it any day.

PAIN PAINT makes sick folks laugh and sing,
PAIN PAINT is their delight.
Yea! cripples too, can dance and fling
Their crutches out of sight;
The hottest fever goes,
Neuralgia leaves the face;
And Rheumatism knows
PAINT hits the very place.

Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint, properly used, will relieve all pain instantly, without stain. Wolcott's Annihilator is the only sure remedy for Catarrh. Tested, free of charge, and advice given at 116 Smithfield street.

S. H. HASTINGS, Agent.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!—Large Stock! Low Prices!

Yard wide Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Heavy Unbleached Muslin at 12½c.
Good Ginghams at 12½c.
Best Prints at 12½c.
Purple Prints (slightly imperfect) at 12½c.
Jeans at 12½c.
Extra wide crash at 12½c.
Huckaback Towels at 12½c.
Carpets very cheap.
Kid Gloves (colored.)
Spring Shawls.
Spring Delaines.
Light Cassimeres.
Dark Cassimeres.
Ladies Sacking Cloth.
A nice assortment of Dress Goods.
Table Linen.
Irish Linen.
Shirt Fronts.
White Quilts.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
Hats, Ribbons, Flowers.
Hosiery, Hair Braids, Notions, &c.

A full stock at low prices, wholesale and retail, at Wm. Semple's, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

Groceries.—The attention of retail dealers who are in the city for the purpose of making a purchase of teas, groceries and produce, or who are filling up their stocks by order, is directed to the superior, fresh and inviting selection of goods in that line to be found at the very lowest rates at the extensive and well managed house of Messrs. McBride & George, No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny City. This firm has been constantly receiving new additions to their spring stock, and are now prepared to compete successfully with the leading houses of either city. Retail as well as wholesale patrons secure decided advantages in dealing at this representative house of our sister city.

Patent Force Pump.—T. T. Ewens, practical plumber, No. 165 Wood street, has in store a most admirable force pump for garden purposes. It is constructed on the most modern principles and throws a strong, steady stream of water a greater distance and with more volume than any other in use. It is a patent pump and will commend itself to all. It comes cheap and will prove durable. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and experienced workmen will be sent to any point to put them down.

The new and elegant stock of gold and silver watches, for ladies and gentlemen, diamond and pearl sets of pins and rings, garnet sets, solid silver ware, plated silver ware, fine table cutlery, gold headed canes, fancy parlor clocks in bronze, marble, ebony and wood, and general articles of jewelry offered at low prices at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's magnificent new store, No. 42 Fifth street, attracts universal attention from those wishing good goods at reasonable prices.

Ravishingly delicious is Trix.
The breath is sweetened by Trix.
The throat is cleaned by Trix.
Sweetly perfumed as new-mown hay.
Angels envy mortals the possession of Trix.
Every lady in the land uses Trix.
Try Trix. Test one envelope.
The experiment costs but ten cents.
All druggists and confectioners sell Trix.

To Country and City Merchants.—We are thoroughly supplied with all kinds of Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy, bought at unusual advantage through our Eastern purchasing department, taking advantage of the recent large auction sales and fluctuations in prices, and we can and will sell at less than the lowest Eastern cash prices. We invite you to an inspection of our stock and comparison of prices, at 59 Market street.

J. W. BARKER & Co.

Medicated Inhalation.—Medicated inhalations for consumption of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, and all diseases of the mucous membrane of the air passages, successfully practiced by E. S. Aborn, M. D., No. 134 Smithfield street. No charge for consultation. Testimonials of the most substantial character can be seen at the consulting and operating rooms. 2t

The Trunks and articles in that line manufactured by Joseph Liebler, No. 104 Wood street, are the very best offered in the market, and will prove durable and satisfactory to purchasers, while the prices at which sold are most reasonable.

Ladies will find the most elegant assortment of lace goods, embroideries and trimmings at W. W. Moorhead's fashionable trimming house, No. 81 Market street. Prices very reasonable.

Saloon Keepers are directed to the self operating beer pumps which are in store at T. T. Ewens, No. 165 Wood street. They are the best ever brought to this city.

Gents furnishing goods in endless variety and tip top quality at Moorhead's fashionable trimming house, No. 81 Market street.

All the novelties in straw goods and straw trimmings, at Moorhead's fashionable trimming house, No. 81 Market street.

New Goods at Moorhead's fashionable retail trimming house, No. 81 Market street.

Best Quality of Prints 12½ Cents,
At Barker's.
Shirting Muslins, all kinds, very cheap,
At Barker's.
Bed Quilts $1.75, and a splendid assortment, all colors and prices, At Barker's.
New Dress Goods cheap,
At Barker's.
Magnificent stock of Dress Goods,
At Barker's.
Spring and Summer Shawls, new and cheap, At Barker's.
Ladies Garments in Cloth and Silk, cheap,
At Barker's.
Hosiery and Gloves—large stock,
At Barker's.

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF&F

For Sale.—A good paper route on the *Gazette* for sale. Apply at this office.

MARRIED:

HAYS—REDMAN—On Wednesday evening, April 22d, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, Birmingham, by Rev. G. G. Westfall, assisted by Rev. James Pickerson, Mr. MILTON P. HAYS and Miss LAURA V. REDMAN. No cards.

DIED;

BARRETT.—On Thursday morning, April 23d, at 9:15 o'clock, WM. BARRETT, in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. White, No. 101 Wylie street, on SATURDAY MORNING, April 25th, at 9 o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FOSTER.—On Tuesday, April 21st, Colonel J. HERON FOSTER, editor of the Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch*, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the family residence, No. 202 South Avenue, Allegheny City.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMOND SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

ONLY $10,

FOR A GOOD SET OF TEETH,

WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Something ENTIRELY NEW. Can only be obtained of the inventor.

DR. SPENCER, 254 Penn St.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE.

N. B.—The ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYE inserted without pain. ap24:p8

MINERAL WATERS.

We are now receiving our SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY OF

Saratoga Star Spring Water.

Kissingen Water.

Vichy Water.

Congress Water, &c.

For sale by the bottle, dozen or gross.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

Corner Smithfield and Fourth Sts.

MWF

SPECTACLES,

WARRANTED TO

IMPROVE THE SIGHT,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

65 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

Adapted to a FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING TRADE,

JUST OPENED, AT

HENRY G. HALE'S,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets.

WALK IN! WALK IN!

AND SEE THE NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. SMITH'S Tailoring Establishment,

No. 98 WYLIE STREET,

Corner of Federal.

FOR SALE.—HOBOKEN.—THE balance of those desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these Lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. BILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville